THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 3 Cents
Delivered by Carrier (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year)..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., ad dress
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Every Presbyterian Should Have It!

The Complete Report of the Proceedings of the Old and New School Assemblies, and the Union Ceremonies, in Pittsburgh, November 10, 11, 12. Published in one sheet of 36 columns. Price $5 per hundred. Single copies five cents. As the Edition is limited orders should be forwarded promptly.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Ladies'
Seal sacques at McCord & Co.'s, 131 Wood street.

Thanksgiving.
Aimore's Mince Meat. A good mince pie for Thanksgiving.

"Humphrey's Remedies."
Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Medicines, for sale by Jos. Fleming, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Elegant
Hudson Bay sable sets at McCord & Co.'s, 131 Wood street.

Aniline Dyes.
We have just received a long invoice of this dye, comprising all the popular colors, including Solferina, blue and green and are prepared to sell them very low.
McCLAKAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

Ladies'
Astrachan and seal hats at McCord & Co.'s, 131 Wood street.

"Phalon's Vitallia."
The genuine preparation is sold by Joseph Fleming, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Children's
Beautiful astrachan sets at McCord & Co.'s, 131 Wood street.

$100 Reward.
After enduring the grossest misrepresentations until "forbearance ceased to be a virtue," the undersigned offers the above reward for the conviction of any person blaming his scales, always allowing the truth to be given in evidence. J. P. KEELER, 88 Wood street.

Elegant
Hudson Bay sable sets at McCord & Co.'s, 131 Wood street.

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We have just received a long invoice of this dye, comprising all the popular colors, including Solferina, blue and green and are prepared to sell them very low.
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Ladies'
Astrachan and seal hats at McCord & Co.'s, 131 Wood street.

W. D. Duffey,
Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Spalding's Jatamansi
Cannot be excelled as a hair dressing. tf

Very Cheap.
Mink sable sets at McCord & Co.'s, 131 Wood street.

Alternate Loss and Excess of the Appetite
And grinding of the teeth are symptoms of Worms. Use B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge. TTh8

The Best
And cheapest furs at McCord & Co.'s, 131 Wood street.

During the Damp Raw Weather
Of the fall, C. F. Galton's Cough Balsam should be in every household. TTh8

The Genuine Liebig's Extract of Meat
Secures great economy, excellence in the preparation of beef tea. Each pound is made by the "Liebig Extract of Meat Company." Baron Liebig's signature on every jar. For sale by druggists and grocers. J. Milhau's Sons, 183 Broadway, New York. TuF

Ladies'
Persian lamb sacques at McCord & Co.'s, 131 Wood street.

The Demand Tells the Story.
From all directions comes Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair come pouring in. All the noxious dyes, &c., go down before it. A wear hence they will be unmarketable. The ladies say it is as pleasant to use as a perfumed toilet water, and it is transparent as crystal. Nothing else reproduces so perfectly the original hue of the hair. TTh8

The Daily Commercial.
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

The Feeling Growing in Nova Scotia and Upper Canada.

A few months ago, the proposition to make Canada a part of the United States, had advocates only in Nova Scotia, in any considerable numbers, but now even in the latter colony approaches unanimity, while, it is believed, in Upper Canada, where the French element predominates, the desire for annexation is not far behind. Union would be beneficial to both countries, and the causes which have so long prevented a serious discussion of the measure are passing away. The principal of these causes is the pride of Great Britain; but the dependence of Canada on the mother country is now only a matter of form, and leading statesmen in and out of Parliament, as well as the prominent journals, have declared that the form ought to be surrendered whenever Canada asks for it. This is a wise policy, and if it is not the predominant sentiment in Great Britain at this day, it soon will be. In Upper Canada the leading political journals outspoken in favor of annexation; and we notice by a telegram from Washington, that the editor of one of them—Mr. Aubin, of *Le Pays*, at Montreal—is in that city for the annexation scheme, and has had several interviews with the President. Mr. Aubin says there is no doubt whatever that within a few years the Canadians will almost unanimously present themselves for admission into the Union. He is decidedly opposed to the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and his visit to Washington is mainly in reference to that subject. The renewal of the treaty, he says, would defer annexation for years, and *vice versa*.

The Bible in our Common Schools.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The New York *Tribune* of this week opens simultaneously with the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and both with seeming regret, the question of "the Bible in Common Schools." The *Gazette*, however, goes further and suggests an entire divorce of religion, both from the schools and the State. Inconsistently, however, with its own theory, retaining "the one solitary fundamental dogma of the Divine Supremacy over the Nations." But why retain this amount of religious teaching? Why not exclude even this dogma, which trenches on the belief of a large and apparently increasing body of Atheists and Materialists? Simply because of a felt necessity in the consciousness of every thoughtful mind for the general belief of such a truth in order to secure general good conduct. But is it not essential to the well being of the State that even the children of Atheists should be taught the principles of good conduct towards their fellow men? And where, pray, is it so well taught as in the Scriptural use of Him who said, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you?" Is it not essential to the State that the public conscience should feel a divine sanction for public law in order to secure general obedience, even in the absence of the public officer? And again, where is this divine sanction so clearly and effectively taught as in that old Book which says, in language unmistakable, "The Magistrate is the Minister of God, and beareth not Lee sword in vain?" No, Mr. Editor, the objection is not against the Bible, but against those restraints on appetite and passion, found necessary, by all experience, for the maintenance of beneficent government, and which are taught and sanctioned by the Bible, as no other book does; this is the real objection to its use in the public schools, and its exclusion therefrom, as the *Tribune* admits, is advocated and insisted on, not by the true friends but by the enemies of our common schools, who in the absence of this objection would speedily conjure up some other equally plausible. A vast amount of laudable concerning the equal rights of Infidels, Mormons and Chinese heathen is undoubtedly in store for us by editors desirous of extending the circulation of their respective journals among the said heathen, but the common sense of the people will see through all that and avoid the evils to which it tends.

JUSTICE.

THE Irish leaders in the "old country" make a novel appeal to the patriotism of their country men. It is no less than a request to abstain from the use of tobacco until the Fenian prisoners are released. The aim of this demand is twofold; first, to make serious inroads on the British revenue, which is largely swelled by the imposts on tobacco consumed in Ireland; *second*, to provide means to keep up the amnesty agitation. The question of patriotism versus appetite is one that is not often raised voluntarily, and we are anxious to see its solution.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1869. NO. 54.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Congressional Election Cases.

Mayor Bowen and Commissioner Crane Compliment Each Other—Extensive Seizure of Books—Stealing a Treasury Bureau Library—The Tice Meter a Failure.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1869.

A Beautiful Pair of Officials.

Corporation officers grow more lively every day. Saturday Commissioner Crane, who originated the investigation into the transactions of the Mayor, called on the latter in his official capacity at City Hall, to settle bills due. Mayor Bowen preceded to inform Crane that he was a liar and slanderer. Crane retorted with an explanation of how the late spontaneous outburst was gotten up, and closed by styling Bowen a liar. Bowen then enlarged his representations by calling Crane "a liar, and a dirty vagabond." With this both parties waited for an attack from the other. Both were disappointed, and at length each withdrew in good order.

Libelling of Books.

The Treasury Department to-day ordered the libelling of seventeen cases of books seized at St. Albans, Island Pond and other points on the New England frontier, shipped to Boston and New York by Richard Worthington, a bookseller in Montreal. It appears that Worthington went over to England last summer, and bought several thousand dollars worth of valuable books, and since then, as appears from official reports, has been getting them into this country at undervaluation. Solicitor Banfield has this attention called to the matter, and ordered an investigation. A committee of taree was sent up from Boston by Collector Russell, and they report that goods were in at half price, and that almost every invoice was fraudulent. Worthington came down here and tried hard to get his books released, but the Department refused his request, and the case now goes into the Court.

Stealing a Library.

A paragraph in one of the morning papers brought out the fact that part of the library of one Treasury Department Bureau was on sale at a book store here. An examination showed that somebody in the bureau had been stealing the library and selling it a low price. An investigation is making into the matter.

Congressional Election Cases.

The testimony in various contested Congressional election cases is rapidly going through the Government printing office. It has been agreed that the Reporter's fee shall be the same as that now allowed for like services in the Supreme Court.

Admitted to the Supreme Court.

General R. D. Mussey, of Ohio, was to-day admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

The Tice Meter.

W. D. Gallaher, of the Internal Revenue bureau, leaves here this week for Cincinnati to take part in the investigation into the operations of the Tice meter. All indications are that the Department is greatly dissatisfied with its performance. It is known in this bureau here that certain mechanics have offered many distillers simple appliances which they insure to defeat the honest working of this meter.

WASHINGTON, November 15.

GEN. SPINNER ILL.

General Spinner, late Treasurer, is quite sick, and his physician, Dr. Bliss, has requested that he be kept very quiet. He has been unwell several days, but had attended to the official duties, and devoted much time to the preparation of his annual report. To-day, however, he is confined to his room.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY REDEEMED.

The redemptions of fractional currency for the week ending Saturday were $430,000.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner decides that Special Agents of the Postoffice are to be taxed only on the amount of their salary over $1,500, and not on account of additional payments to them on account of expenses.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are announced: Orrin J. Rose, of Illinois, Consul at Ancona, Italy; James R. Wheeler, of Massachusetts, Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, vice Aaron Gregg, suspended; John C. Robeson, of Tennessee, Consul at Tangier, Morocco, vice F. A. Matthews, suspended.

CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

The attorney for Mr. Joy, the purchaser of the Cherokee neutral lands, had an interview with the President to-day, for the purpose of presenting certain statements concerning settlements made thereon. Many of the settlers than settlers embraced in treaty stipulations, who, it is claimed, occupy tracts to which they have no right.

POSTAL CONVENTION.

Official proclamation is made of the convention between the United States and Great Britain for the direct exchange of money order business between the United States and Canada, which goes into effect on the 1st of December.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day, the case of Burrell *vs.* the propellor Mohawk, an appeal from the Circuit Court of Northern Illinois, was dismissed, the court sustaining the theory of the defense.

In the case of Maguire *vs.* Tyler, error to the Supreme Court of Missouri, a decision was given adhering to the question of law originally decided, but directing that the judgment order be modified so as to interfere with the jurisdiction of the State court.

The Chief Justice announced that the Court would adjourn from the 17th inst. to the 22d; that the 25th would be set apart for motions, the Court adjourning on that day to the 29th.

THE PARAGUAYAN INVESTIGATION.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, to-day, concluded its investigation of the Paraguayan difficulties. It is understood the preponderance of testimony substantiates the terrible charges contained in the correspondence. It is believed, however, two reports will be made up, holding opposite conclusions in regard to the matter under investigation.

A DISTINGUISHED PARTY LEAVE FOR LOUISVILLE.

Gen. Sherman, Gen. Ely S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Assistant Attorney General Q. L. Dickey, Second Assistant Postmaster General Gilles A. Smith, and Third Assistant Postmaster General Terrill, Gen. Morgan, Senator Dixon, David Hunter, Gen. Oliver, Prof. Eldridge, Col. J. C. McCoy, of Gen. Sherman's staff, Gen. T. L. Crittenden, and Major General Henry Fitch, left here this evening for Louisville, to attend the reunion of the army of the Tennessee, which takes place in that city on Wednesday next. Baltimore the party will be joined by Gen. J. Kilby Smith, Gen. Bingham, and others. At Harrisburg the party will be met by a delegation, consisting of Gen. McDowell, Gen. Ingalls, Maj. De Peyster and Mr. Patterson. They will go through to Louisville by special train *via* Indianapolis, and return here on Friday next.

THE RUSSIAN EXPOSITION—APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS.

Ex-President Fillmore, Chairman of the Louisville Convention, has appointed Col. Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, and Robert T. Sanders, of Tennessee, Commissioners to have charge of the preparation for the shipment of specimens of American industry to the Russian Exposition from the United States. The commissioners are to be selected by President Grant.

Mr. Fillmore, it will be remembered, was made an additional member, and Chairman of the Commission by the Convention. Sanpshe, Spalding, tobacco, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, hemp, &c., any of the multiform productions or manufactures of the United States, neatly arranged in packages, with labels, can be sent to No. 59½ Broadway, City of New York, or to either of the gentlemen named. A hundred thousand American specimens are asked for to show the resources and diversity of productions in our country.

CANADA ANXIOUS FOR RECIPROCITY.

The Canadian authorities have notified our Government that unless the trade between the two countries is so arranged as to be somewhat reciprocal, they will be unable to withstand the pressure from all parts of the Dominion, urging them to do away with the wasting of fishery licenses, compelling American fishermen to remain outside the three mile limits of the shores of Canada, to establish a duty on foreign coal, so as to give the market of western Canada to Nova Scotia coal, instead of having it supplied as at present from Pennsylvania and Ohio; to place an export duty on grain timber and on American breadstuffs in large market for which is now found in Canada under free admission by the present Canadian tariff.

CUBA.

Burning of Cane Fields—Movements of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, November 14.—On Thursday seven cane fields, in the vicinity of Los Cruces, were burnt; since that time four Chinese were discovered in the act of firing another cane field. They were seized and immediately executed. The settlement of Taguayeben, which was defended by thirty volunteers, has been captured by the insurgents and burnt. The insurgents were defeated while attempting to capture a railroad train. Troops have been sent to Taguayeben from Remedios. The cholera still prevails in the jurisdiction of Remedios. Captain General De Redas returned to Havana yesterday.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The *Herald's* Havana letter intimates that many members of the Spanish Club, of that city, despair of the condition of affairs in Spain, and are in favor of Cuba being left to after her own matters.

The expedition against Cienega de Zapara, it is feared, will prove anything but a success, owing to the nature of the country, which five hundred insurgents could hold against the entire Spanish army.

The General has relieved the officers in command of the Cuban villages for incompetency and want of energy. It is reported that four hundred Spanish troops at Cuco Villas have joined the insurgents. On the 7th inst. a mail steamer arrived at Havana for Porto Rico, bringing six hundred troops.

O'Baldwin, the Irish pugilist, was sentenced yesterday at Lawrence, Massachusetts, to eighteen months' imprisonment in the House of Correction for participating in a prize fight at Lyndield some time since.

THE LATEST RAILROAD HORROR.

Further Particulars of the Disaster on the Western Pacific Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—Seventeen dead bodies have been removed from the wrecked cars. Eleven were brought to a house at Oakland. It is estimated that there are twenty wounded at the scene of the disaster, which is described as heart rending in the extreme. There are different statements as to the cause of the collision. It is alleged the Western Pacific train was ahead of time, and should have waited at Diamond Station. A passenger on the Alameda train again faults the station master where the Alameda and Western Pacific Railroads connect, who said the Alameda train was behind time, and he'd be d——d if he would wait for it. He went into the house for breakfast, and while there a gravel train passed down, which he supposed was the Alameda train, and the collision happened, and for miles around over the level plains trains can be seen a long distance ahead. The railroad officials rendered every assistance to the unfortunate passengers. Medical aid was promptly procured from the neighboring villages and this city. The scene of the calamity was visited by thousands of our residents—some to search for relatives or friends, others from curiosity. The track was immediately repaired, and the hotel express and the Alameda express trains came in on time.

The following is an additional list of the killed: Robert Owens, conductor of the Alameda train; H. Peterson, Corral Hollow, J. B. Millspen, brakeman; Western Pacific Company, T. Owen and an unknown man.

Wounded—Philip Riley, Stockton, badly injured; Simon Metcehe, hip dislocated; E. F. Fitch, Coumnes, school teacher, leg fractured; Capt. Wadsworth, badly crushed. Many others were injured, but were able to proceed.

THE WINNEPEG REBELLION.

Organized Opposition to the Entrance of the New Governor—The Inhabitants of Selkirk Opposed to Being Gobbled Up by Canada.

CHICAGO, November 15.—Reports about the Winnepeg difficulties seem to be contradictory and ambiguous. A letter dated Pembina, November 1, received at St. Paul, says that the opposition organized all over the country over Governor McDougall into Selkirk was of a determined character, and evidently not the farce heretofore reported. McDougall was warned not to enter his dominion. He therefore stopped at the British fort on the boundary line, and sent one of his party forward to inspect things. Who has the first organized force, the letter states that a large number of people are opposed to their incorporation into Canada, and demand the right to elect their own Legislature, which shall have power to legislate on all local matters, a homestead and pre-emption law similar to that of the United States; donation of land for schools and institutions, and the right to make treaties with Indians.

HUDSON, N. Y.

Terrible Boiler Explosion—Paper Mill Demolished and Several Persons Killed —The Shaker Hebron Corpus Case.

HUDSON, N. Y., November 15.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred in Storm's paper mill at Catskill village this forenoon. The building was completely demolished, and several lives lost. It is impossible to tell the full extent of the disaster, as the building with Mr. George Brandon, wife of the engineer, was instantly killed. The engineer met a horrible death and was burned in the ruins. The explosion not only destroyed the mill, but shattered various buildings in the vicinity, and the houses of Hirkim Vanschoonbug, adjoining, caught fire and were destroyed.

In the Shaker *habeas corpus* case of Sarah Ann Barbour, of Newburgh, Staten Island, against the New Lebanon Shakers, for alleged illegal restraining of her child, the Court today rendered a decision giving the child into the custody of its mother, and decided that the Shakers illegally held and restrained her. The right of appeal to the next general term, which meets in Albany on the 6th of December, was granted to defendants.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

J. C. Buell, Cashier of the Second National Bank of Cleveland, committed suicide yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the heart. The cause is supposed to be mental depression resulting from the recent financial panic. A rumor having prevailed that Mr. Buell was a defaulter, and that the bank would lose largely, the directors published a card in the morning papers, declaring that the bank was in its usual condition, and that Mr. Buell's accounts were correct.

The following is an additional list of the killed: Robert Owens, conductor of the Alameda train; H. Peterson, Corral Hollow, J. B. Millspen, brakeman; Western Pacific Company, T. Owen and an unknown man.

Wounded—Philip Riley, Stockton, badly injured; Simon Metcehe, hip dislocated; E. F. Fitch, Coumnes, school teacher, leg fractured; Capt. Wadsworth, badly crushed. Many others were injured, but were able to proceed.

The Presbyterian Board of St. Louis on Sunday celebrated the union of the Old and New School Churches, by a joint communion at the Central Church in the afternoon and a joint meeting at the Washington avenue church in the evening, both of which were largely attended.

An Irish Society on Sunday afternoon, returning from a funeral, attacked a car load of passengers on Newtownards, New York, beating the driver and seriously injuring many of them. The riot lasted two hours, but was finally quelled by the police.

The Grammar School house in Newton Center, Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, supposed to be incendiary. It cost $40,000 and was insured for $25,000.

The steamer Tarifa, from Liverpool, has arrived at Boston.

Robert W. Devine hung himself Sunday night in the Reading, Pa., jail, where he was confined for deserting his wife. He left a letter, stating that he had been a Copperhead and he alone is responsible for it. He knew that the penalty for desertion in the army was death, and place or Myers to attempt their denial. A word now to the Democracy. Let them be consistent, and very plain of political persecution. There is none so ready as to denounce pure and simple men who are in office, and to laud to the skies all unworthy the people's money. Vile is the language of the Democratic leaders when they haven't a particle of moist honesty in their composition, and whose reputations are as unsavory as a dead mule in a hot summer's day. In justice to be the Heroines who shall choose a husband from the Democratic party, let them at other important facts connected with begin a vigorous course of purging. Kind and considerate is the paper is cognizant of, and can furnish proof on demand.

We trust the *Genius* will, without demand, furnish the other important facts connected with Legislative corruption and party management. Pennsylvania is now about the only Republican State, and she must not only be the base of the institutions of the country, but kept clear from unnatural compromises and the violence of demagogues.

Troops Reviewed by Napoleon.

PARIS, November 15.—The Emperor, who still remains at the Palace at Compiegne, reviewed the troops stationed there yesterday (Sunday). He was greeted with enthusiasm by the troops and people.

London Money Market.

LONDON, November 15.—Noon.—Consols 93¾. American securities quiet and steady: 5-20 bonds 82¾ @ 83; do '65 82½ @ 82¾; do '67 82¾ @ 83; Erie, 20¾; Illinois, 98½; Atlantic and Great Western 25¾; Sterling 9½.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, November 15.—Bonds active and firm at 88¾.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, November 15.—Bourse quiet; rentes 71 francs 55 centimes.

Liverpool Market's.

LIVERPOOL, November 15.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 12d; Orleans 12½ @ 13¼; sales 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Wheat 10s: red western 9s 10d. Western flour 22s 6d. Corn—mixed, 28s. Oats 5s 6d. Peas 39s. Pork 94s. Lard 67s 6d. Beef 98s. Lard 61s. Cheese 98s. Bacon 65s 6d for new.

Spirits petroleum 11½d; refined do is 9d. Tallow 46s 6d. Turpentine 27s 6d. Linseed oil £3 15s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, November 15.—Sugar 43s. Linseed oil £29. Linseed 43s 6d.

Antwerp Markets.

ANTWERP, November 15.—Petroleum at Antwerp firm.

BREMEN, November 15.—Petroleum firm at 7 thalers 9 groats.

HAMBURG, November 15.—Petroleum firm at 15 marc banco 14 schillings.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, November 15.—Cotton flat; spot 146; afloat 150.

HAVRE, November 15.—Cotton closed quiet. ANTWERP, November 15.—Petroleum closed flat at 60½ francs.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

General Sickles Banqueted by Senor Rivero—Manifesto of the French Opposition—The Reforms Demanded—Gathering of Royalists at the Suez Canal, &c., &c.

Banquet to Minister Sickles.

MADRID, November 15.—Senor Rivero, President of the Constituent Cortes, entertained General Sickles, American Minister, at a banquet last night. The members of the Cabinet, Deputies to the Cortes, and other distinguished guests were present. Complimentary toasts were exchanged, and the best feeling was manifested towards the representative of the United States. The company passed several hours in earnest discussion of the foreign and colonial policy of Spain. From the interchange of views had on this occasion important results are anticipated.

Arrivals at Port Said.

LONDON, November 15.—A dispatch from Alexandria announces the arrival at the Emperor of Austria at Port Said. The Empress Eugenie is expected to reach that place tomorrow, Weather very fine.

A Vessel for the Suez Canal.

LIVERPOOL, November 15.—The Brazilian, a new vessel constructed expressly for Suez Canal traffic, sailed to-day for Port Said. She is 400 feet long by 45 feet beam. Other vessels of similar construction are building in English shipyards.

Manifesto of the French Opposition.

PARIS, November 15.—The manifesto of the opposition members of the Corps Legislatif is published, and is signed by twenty-eight deputies. They say the demand by the people of the right to govern themselves means an inevitable transformation, the necessity of which is each day proved more and more imperative. The opposition intend to use peaceful means to that end, unless an attempt be made to silence them by force. The manifesto indicates the reforms which the opposition will insist upon. They pronounce against the preliminary oath prescribed for members of the Corps, and for the abolition of the military law, the country to be armed merely for self-defense. The manifesto concludes as follows: "The elective principle is the only one which will stand through all revolutions, and must not only be the base of the institutions of the country, but kept clear from unnatural compromises and the violence of demagogues."

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NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 15, 1869.

ANOTHER GIGANTIC SWINDLE.

It is stated that the investigation of the business of C. H. Murray & Co., McEntyre & O'Brien, and Chester, Simmons & Co., lottery policy dealers, in this city, now very recently arrested, has developed the fact that the Government has been defrauded out of nearly $2,500,000 by managers of these concerns.

THE BYRON STORY.

The remarkable article in the *British Quarterly Review*, on the Byron scandal, has been completed by a postscript, in which it is asserted that Lady Byron, through her friend, Mr. Wilmot Horton, shortly after the separation, positively disowned the specific charge against Byron which later Mrs. Stowe affirms she with equal positiveness made.

A DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.

Early yesterday a fiendish attempt was made by some unknown miscreant to set fire to the five story tenement house No 39 Hamilton street, occupied by a large number of poor families. The staircase leading from the first floor to the upper part of the building was saturated with kerosene oil, and then set on fire. Fortunately the fire was discovered by the tenants and extinguished before much damage was done.

THE ERIE STRIKE

Is believed to be about ended, the engineers having refused to join the brakemen.

GEN. WOOL'S RESIGNS.

Gen. Wool left property valued at $650,000, which will be divided principally between his nephews and nieces. Among his benefactions were $5,000 to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and $3,000 to the Troy Episcopal Orphan Asylum. He added a codicil to his will a few days before death, setting aside $50,000 for a monument to his wife and himself.

FATAL ACCIDENT

Occurred at the junction of the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Camden and Amboy railroads, by which Dr. W. A. Perine, station agent and freight agent at Jamesburg, was killed

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE

Exchanged between Reverdy Johnson and the Governments of the United States and Great Britain at the close of the negotiations upon the Alabama claims, is now being published in London.

GEN. BABCOCK'S MISSION.

It is understood Gen. Babcock sailed on the Albany with the final papers relative to the annexation of the Dominican Republic. Dictator, Sangus, Miantenomah and Terror will arrive at St. Domingo simultaneously with the Albany.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

The investigation of the alleged drawback frauds in Brooklyn, to-day, before Commissioner Francis E. Howard being under consideration, and Korn, who has given evidence in other cases, testified that he received a check for $1,000 for his frauds, and that he exacted ten per cent. for services rendered. He kept no books. He was as follows: The man who produced the checks 50 per cent., Caldwell & Co., 40 per cent.; Blatchford 10 per cent. He was then discharged. Witness had been Blatchford receive his share; the latter flatly denying on Tuesday the $250,000. The case was continued till Friday.

THE ERIE-VANDERBILT

Quarrel is again before Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court. During the Erie war of last spring Fisk and Gould issued $7,000,000 of new bonds under which the fight of 1867-68 was settled, although the receiver moneys paid out thereunder. Among other uses to which the money was put was the payment of $3,000,000 in cash and bonds for shares of the company held by Vanderbilt. The suit was brought on the ground that such agreement was performed by a fraudulent conspiracy with the officers of the Erie company. The ruling demanded was special, including the $3,000,000 paid Vanderbilt. Arguments were made on the question of a jury trial, and decision reserved.

ASSISTANT TREASURER FOLGER

Was on duty to-day, having received his commission and taken the oath of office.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The annual meeting of the General Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church took place to-day, and the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of President, Rev. Daniel Terry, Recording Secretary, Rev. John Hall, and Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Assistant Treasurer. The disbursements for the year have been $621,779; cash on hand $78,000; debts $425,000; a balance in the Treasury of $1,426.

THE LATE ELECTION—FRAUDS.

At the meeting of the Board of Canvassers to-day, a protest was received from W. H. Rooney, candidate for Assembly in the Third Assembly district, claiming that over 1,000 illegal votes were cast for his opponent, Owen Cavanagh, and that votes given him were counted for Cavanagh. This is a sure way to certificate of election. The protest was laid over till the completion of the canvass. Statements made by order of the Board of Canvassers of Brooklyn in the return of votes returned for Sheriff Ingersoll's supporters for receiving the certificate of election.

VESSEL FIRED ON AT BARACOA.

The schooner Lilla Jones, of Provincetown, which arrived to-day from Baracoa, reports having obtained proper clearance from the authorities at Baracoa, and got under weigh. While passing the entrance of the harbor she was hailed by a sentry, who demanded her papers. Without waiting to hear any explanation, he fired on us, upon which we ran in shore and anchored, and sent a boat for the pass. However, the sentry again fired at us, and seriously wounded one of the crew named Henry Edwards. The ball passed through both thighs. We were obliged to return him to the hospital at Baracoa.

GOING IT.

The Happy Democracy—Telling Tales Out of School.

The quarrel between those of the Democratic faction in this city, who looked Tackard's way and those who did not, is waxing fierce. The Harrisburg *Patriot* having credited Hon. Thos. B. Searight with an article in the Uniontown *Genius of Liberty*, Jon Tom Searight has denied the allegation, and abused him therefor, the editor of the latter paper denies the *Patriot's* charge, and says:

The name of the editor of this paper is at its head, and he owns and runs it. The article that made Washington and Fayette democratic by 2,000 majority last fall, and he alone is responsible for it. He knows that the charge is true, and he knows that Tackard's backers and Myers to attempt their denial. A word now to the Democracy. Let them be consistent, and very plain of political persecution. There is none so ready as to denounce pure and simple men who are in office, and to laud to the skies all unworthy the people's money. Vile is the language of Democratic leaders when they haven't a particle of moist honesty in their compositions, and whose reputations are as unsavory as a dead mule in a hot summer's day. In justice to be the Heroines who shall choose a husband from the Democratic party, let them at other important facts connected with begin a vigorous course of purging. Kind and considerate is the paper is cognizant of, and can furnish proof on demand.

We trust the *Genius* will, without demand, furnish the other important facts connected with Legislative corruption and party management. Pennsylvania is now about the only Republican State, and she must not only be the base of the institutions of the country, but kept clear from unnatural compromises and the violence of demagogues.

Troops Reviewed by Napoleon.

PARIS, November 15.—The Emperor, who still remains at the Palace at Compiegne, reviewed the troops stationed there yesterday (Sunday). He was greeted with enthusiasm by the troops and people.

London Money Market.

LONDON, November 15.—Noon.—Consols 93¾. American securities quiet and steady: 5-20 bonds 82¾ @ 83; do '65 82½ @ 82¾; do '67 82¾ @ 83; Erie, 20¾; Illinois, 98½; Atlantic and Great Western 25¾; Sterling 9½.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, November 15.—Bonds active and firm at 88¾.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, November 15.—Bourse quiet; rentes 71 francs 55 centimes.

Liverpool Market's.

LIVERPOOL, November 15.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 12d; Orleans 12½ @ 13¼; sales 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Wheat 10s: red western 9s 10d. Western flour 22s 6d. Corn—mixed, 28s. Oats 5s 6d. Peas 39s. Pork 94s. Lard 61s. Beef 98s. Lard 61s. Cheese 98s. Bacon 65s 6d for new.

Spirits petroleum 11½d; refined do is 9d. Tallow 46s 6d. Turpentine 27s 6d. Linseed oil £3 15s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, November 15.—Sugar 43s. Linseed oil £29. Linseed 43s 6d.

Antwerp Markets.

ANTWERP, November 15.—Petroleum at Antwerp firm.

BREMEN, November 15.—Petroleum firm at 7 thalers 9 groats.

HAMBURG, November 15.—Petroleum firm at 15 marc banco 14 schillings.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, November 15.—Cotton flat; spot 146; afloat 150.

HAVRE, November 15.—Cotton closed quiet. ANTWERP, November 15.—Petroleum closed flat at 60½ francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 15, 1869.

ANOTHER GIGANTIC SWINDLE.

It is stated that the investigation of the business of C. H. Murray & Co., McEntyre & O'Brien, and Chester, Simmons & Co., lottery policy dealers, in this city, now very recently arrested, has developed the fact that the Government has been defrauded out of nearly $2,500,000 by managers of these concerns.

THE BYRON STORY.

The remarkable article in the *British Quarterly Review*, on the Byron scandal, has been completed by a postscript, in which it is asserted that Lady Byron, through her friend, Mr. Wilmot Horton, shortly after the separation, positively disowned the specific charge against Byron which later Mrs. Stowe affirms she with equal positiveness made.

A DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.

Early yesterday a fiendish attempt was made by some unknown miscreant to set fire to the five story tenement house No 39 Hamilton street, occupied by a large number of poor families. The staircase leading from the first floor to the upper part of the building was saturated with kerosene oil, and then set on fire. Fortunately the fire was discovered by the tenants and extinguished before much damage was done.

THE ERIE STRIKE

Is believed to be about ended, the engineers having refused to join the brakemen.

GEN. WOOL'S RESIGNS.

Gen. Wool left property valued at $650,000, which will be divided principally between his nephews and nieces. Among his benefactions were $5,000 to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and $3,000 to the Troy Episcopal Orphan Asylum. He added a codicil to his will a few days before death, setting aside $50,000 for a monument to his wife and himself.

FATAL ACCIDENT

Occurred at the junction of the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Camden and Amboy railroads, by which Dr. W. A. Perine, station agent and freight agent at Jamesburg, was killed

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE

Exchanged between Reverdy Johnson and the Governments of the United States and Great Britain at the close of the negotiations upon the Alabama claims, is now being published in London.

GEN. BABCOCK'S MISSION.

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The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1869.

THE communication signed "B," published herewith, is recommended to attention. The suggestions contained therein impress us as being important and timely. It is a matter in which all who wish to be known as Pittsburghers should be united and active. We trust that the time is not distant, when an enlarged public spirit will manifest itself in this and many other respects, relating to the future of our city.

CITY COUNCILS held a special meeting yesterday afternoon. In Select, the most important action was the approval of a bill, to be submitted to the next Legislature, changing the time for holding the city elections from the second Tuesday of October to the first Tuesday of December, and the passage of a resolution instructing the City Attorney to appear at Philadelphia, and take part in the re-argument of the case involving the liability of property holders to pay for the re-paving of streets. In Common Council, a petition from the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, asking the right of way from the Hand Street Bridge to the Custom House, was referred to the Street Committee. A proposition to increase the salary of Mr. PATTERSON, Mayor's Clerk, from one thousand dollars, to two thousand dollars for the year 1870, was discussed and negatived. The Fifth Avenue Market House ordinance, as passed in Select, was called up; and on a motion to concur, objections were made, and the body refused to suspend the rules. The water question was reached at a late hour, and the Council refused to suspend the rules and take it up.

GEN. GRANT'S officers are getting along bravely in the work of ferreting out the New York Custom House frauds. These frauds have become incorporated into the system itself, and have been perpetuated year after year. Millions have thus been lost to the country. The detection of these frauds is another step in the fulfillment of General GRANT'S pledge to faithfully collect the revenue. Economizing the expenses goes hand in hand with the work of reform; and the country, under the firm hand of General GRANT, is being brought back to the standard of honesty and real economy. All this the people appreciate at its true value. It is the kind of politics they like. Nor will they be satisfied with fidelity and economy in Federal affairs only. State affairs must conform to the standard of GRANT. The Republicans of Pennsylvania will be satisfied with nothing less at Harrisburg. If members of the Legislature are wise they will make up their minds in advance to "turn over a new leaf." The Barnacles must be knocked off. The leveling up policy must come in. Not only new but better men must be the order of the day. "Caucus" slates must be smashed and "caucus" candidates invited to stand aside if they wish not to be run over. On this line Republicans can make a platform impregnable. It is the only right course. Can any one pretend that there is a single good reason why it should not be adopted?

MR. GREELEY AS A CANDIDATE.

Mr. GREELEY did not poll his party vote in New York. This was to be expected. If we can express it so his name gave the ticket a prestige but did not add to its strength. The official figures of the State will stand about as follows:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Nelson (Democrat)	357,741
Sigel (Republican)	317,159
Democratic majority	40,582

COMPTROLLER.

Allen (Democrat)	341,576
Greeley (Republican)	308,293
Democratic majority	33,183

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Champlain (Democrat)	340,718
Townsend (Republican)	315,570
Democratic majority	25,148

The vote on Attorney General is probably a fair statement of the strength of the two parties at the election. As Mr. SIGEL runs nearly two thousand ahead of the Republican candidate for Attorney General, while Mr. GREELEY falls over seven thousand behind. The *Commercial Advertiser*, commenting on the figures, says:

> The great body of the temperance men in the interior of the State ignored Inger nior and supported Sigel for the Legislature. In this they were right. Mr. Greeley had two opposing elements—the fanatical temperance men, who influenced that ballot, and secured the nomination of General Sigel, and the tone of the *Tribune* after his nomination, which led them to suspect he was making overtures to the whisky interest to secure their votes. Democrats stayed away from the polls on this account, while many gave no vote. Sigel and Greeley were both beaten. Davis's bondsmanship hurt him many votes. Mr. Greeley has had an opportunity to test his popularity, and the result is not as gratifying as is sound to be himself and friends. He will, in this city and Kings county, where he leads his ticket two or three thousand, be due in a small measure to the efforts of the *Sun* and its publisher. Mr. England was not only organized a Democratic ticket to support Mr. Greeley, but actually paid the *Tribune* for advertising his claims.

The *Advertiser*—not very friendly to Mr. GREELEY—says "he was nominated not so much that the party might be benefited and himself gratified, but for the purpose of tickling his weakness and using him to turn somebody's grindstone." Further, the *Advertiser* says "the result will temper his vanity and moderate his insolence and intolerance."

To our mind, the fact that HORACE GREELEY ran behind his ticket is rather complimentary than otherwise. He has opposed the corruptionists in the Republican party of New York, and particularly the Albany lobby, with such good effect that it was natural they should "cut" him, and "cut" him they did. He is an advocate of "scratching," and his own principle was applied against him, by a fraction of the party whose hostility is an honor to any public man. Then he could expect nothing from the Democrats, for certainly they have had no more consistent and energetic opponent in the country than the editor of the *Tribune*. We believe he got a good many Irish votes in New York, but this was in recognition of his amiable weakness for Fenianism and the cause of Irish independence, running back to the palmy days of Slice, running in 1848. New York may lose by not having HORACE GREELEY in the Controller's office, but the country at large will be the gainer that his energies are not to be confined to the examination of vouchers.

STARTING RIGHT.

If the Republican members of the Legislature, when they assemble at Harrisburg, and take up the question of organization, commence aright, they will have clear sailing during the session; but if they commit errors at the start, and place in positions of responsibility and power, men known as political and legislative corruptionists, they will find the session one of embarrassment, and themselves powerless to carry forward those plans of retrenchment and reform demanded by the people. It all depends upon a fair start. Elect as Speaker of the House a gentleman of loose ideas as to the disbursement of the public money, or one who does not recognize the prevailing sentiment demanding the abolition of all abuses—and no power will be able to stem the tide of profligacy in legislation and expenditure that will set in. The Committees will be formed in the interest of the "rings"—the "pinchers" and "roosters" will have free play—and when the members separate, they will return to their homes disgraced not only by their own blunders and crimes, but bearing, in addition, the accumulated odium of past sessions. The people look for reform and retrenchment at Harrisburg this winter, and this is especially the case with the masses of the Republican party. The vote last October was not a vote of confidence in our State politicians and legislators. It was a vote of approval of the national administration, and of those principles of economy that have become the fixed policy of the Federal Government. Therefore, if the people shall be again disappointed by the acts of our State Legislature—if the disgraceful swindles of the past two or three years shall be re-enacted—at the next election the voters will separate the Republican party of the State from that of the nation, and will not permit the honesty of the one to secure an indorsement of the corruption of the other.

We take it that these facts are appreciated by the Republican Senators and Representatives. If not we have small hopes of any change at Harrisburg. They seem to us to be so clear as to admit of no dispute. We barely carried our State ticket last fall, owing to the indifference of Republican voters. Next year those who were indifferent last fall will act with more decision and in open hostility. The truth is if we had depended in October on the vote in Republican strong-holds, the result in the State would have been reversed. Nothing could have been more marked than the disapproval of the course of our loose politicians and legislators, by the party in almost every Republican county of the State. Throw Luzerne and Philadelphia and one or two other counties out of the scale, and where would our Republican victory have been? As it was, as we have repeatedly asserted, the desire of the party to strengthen the hands of General GRANT alone saved us from a crushing defeat.

It is time, therefore, the Republican party of Pennsylvania was making a record for itself. That record must show a determination to correct past abuses, and in the future to pursue a State policy characterized by the strictest economy. We must work in harmony with the national administration. The thieves and jobbers must be thrown overboard, and the "rings" crushed out of existence. A good point to make a beginning will be in the election of Speaker of the House. The fact of a member's connection with past abuses must be considered as sufficient reason for setting him aside, no matter how brilliant his talents or enlarged his legislative experience. The election of Speaker will be the starting point of the session, and will indicate the adoption of a new policy, or the continuation of the reign of the corruptionists, so odious to the people of the State. There is no escape from this issue. The people appreciate it fully, and if they do not they certainly will before the meeting of the Legislature.

It is unnecessary for us to say that we have no favorite for the position. We simply insist that the representative of the Republican party of the State, for the time being, shall be an honest man—one with a clear record, having no connection with "rings," or the plunder schemes of past sessions. There is plenty of material from which to select such a man, and it is the duty of the representatives elect to search him out. It will not be a work of great difficulty to determine who should *not* be chosen Speaker, and this is half the question. Some members who went astray last winter, and who have been re-elected, were excused by their constituents on the plea of ignorance. This will be no apology next winter, should the rule of the corruptionists at the State capital be perpetuated.

THE CENSUS OF 1870.

A Suggestion for Industrial Statistics and Population.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I thank you for calling the attention of our citizens to the census to be taken on the first of June next. Of course whatever is done to enable the resources of our own vicinity to be properly represented must be promptly attended to. A special committee has been organized in Congress to modify the law and secure some other agency to have the industrial resources of our country reported. I trust some agency could be organized in this city to aid in perfecting the coming census of Pittsburgh. We have no enumeration of any kind taken under State auspices, and therefore our only resource is this decennial census by the General Government.

By the law, cannot something be done to secure under the head of "Pittsburgh," the entire population and wealth proposed to be included under the head of one consolidated city? In 1857, when this matter was agitated, several gentlemen opposed, I asked a prominent friend of Pittsburgh told me that before the census of June, 1870, should be taken, they would urge some special legislation having this object in view. For or against. All of Allegheny county might, for census purposes, be classified as follows, just as all the county of Philadelphia is included in that city:

My calculations in 1857 were that Pittsburgh between the rivers have a population of.....100,000
Allegheny and Suburbs.....60,000
South Side Boroughs.....40,000
200,000
Increase in three years, 12 per cent.....24,000
224,000

Why cannot we have a law passed that all these, and also the remaining portions of the county be classified under the head of Pittsburgh? The population of the country districts in each of the three geographical subdivisions of the county would be about 25,000. Thus—

FIRST MUNICIPALITY—
Pittsburgh.....112,000
Country Districts.....25,000—137,000
SECOND MUNICIPALITY—
Allegheny.....67,000
Country Districts.....25,000—92,000
THIRD MUNICIPALITY—
South Side Boroughs.....45,000
Country Districts.....25,000—70,000
300,000

This only names population, but I desire to have a full enumeration of all our industrial interests under the head of one city. For all local purposes, Allegheny and the boroughs each retain their individuality, and to allay all fears it can be provided that taxation and local government is to remain as at present. I throw out these suggestions to invite discussion. B.

November 15, 1869.

JUDGE AUSTIN is elected Governor of Minnesota by a majority that may possibly reach eight hundred. The Legislature will stand—Senate: Republicans 14; Democrats 9. House of Representatives: Republicans 27; Democrats 20. Republican majority on joint ballot 13. This is a Democratic gain of two Senators and eleven Representatives. A portion of the Senatorial term will vote on United States Senator in 1871 to fill the place now occupied by Hon. D. S. Norton, who was elected as a Republican but followed Mr. Doolittle into Johnsonism. The Republican party has a majority in Minnesota of ten thousand, but it is impaired by the internal feuds between ex-Representative Donnelly, Senator Ramsey, Governor Marshall, a member of the Washburne family, and other leading politicians. Mr. Donnelly, since his retirement from Congress, has been engaged to a considerable extent in making free trade speeches, and is endeavoring to place the party upon a free trade platform. He is anxious to get back into Congress, and is a candidate for the nomination next year in opposition to Governor Marshall.

COLORADO is recommended for consumptives for the same reasons that have made Minnesota a great resort for all afflicted with pulmonary diseases. During the past summer crowds of consumptive people have visited Colorado, some of them deriving great benefit therefrom; while others, who were so far gone as to make going so far quite superfluous, found the thin air of the mountains speedily fatal. We believe it has become a well attested fact that in certain stages of the disease great benefit is derived from either a winter or summer residence on the high and dry plains west of the Missouri. Denver stands at an elevation nearly as great as that of Mount Washington, or any higher point, if there is one, in the White Mountain range; and the rare and dry air of DENVER is asserted to be a nearly infallible specific for cases of incipient consumption.

THE whole of the small but busy State of Rhode Island, is not so large as some of the Pennsylvania coal fields, yet Rhode Island has both coal and iron mines, which enterprising natives now talk of working. The coal, which has been tried, is not so good as the best anthracite, but it will burn, and it is believed that it will make pig iron. At all events, it is proposed to erect an experimental blast furnace for the purpose of making Rhode Island pig iron by using Rhode Island coal, and a Boston mining engineer is confident that pig iron can be made in Rhode Island at a cost of twenty-two dollars per ton. Providence already indulges in the dream that it is to be the Pittsburgh of the East.

THE Presbyterian Congregations, of both the Old and New School, of the city of Cleveland, held a jubilee meeting on Sunday evening, in the Third Church, which edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity. Pertinent addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Cuthbert, Hon. Joy Day, Esq., of New York, the venerable Rev. Dr. Aiken, Hon. John A. Foote, and others, who were Commissioners to the Assemblies. Just before the benediction it was resolved, by a rising vote, that the Presbyterian Churches of Cleveland indorse the Memorial Fund, and that they will gladly raise their proportion of the amount.

NEW YORK is to have what it has long needed—a decent market. It will cover the entire block between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, the accommodations being equal to 1,899 first-class stands, and the cost of the whole structure about $1,000,000. As the area covered will be 600 by 200 feet, this structure will be the largest in this country under a single roof. The work will be commenced January 1st and be finished in July.

THE revenue on sugar and tobacco coming from Cuba to the United States is annually $25,000,000. In return we send goods to that Island worth only $20,000,000 each year. About half the sugar received in this country comes from the "Queen of the Antilles," and General Cespedes proposes to equalize our trade by setting up a Republic, and inviting emigration, thus creating a greater demand for our manufactures.

"FARO AND HIS HOSTS" is the title which a New York paper gives to an "Elaborate Exposure of the Tricks of the Swindle of the Period." Then follows a picture of "a first class hell," and a description of the victims, all of which is highly entertaining, and a sharp commentary on our christian civilization.

THE Rev. Hiram Bingham, widely known as one of the earliest missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, died at New Haven, on the 12th instant, aged eighty years. This venerable man was in attendance on the meeting, in Pittsburgh last month, of the American Board, in comparatively firm health, and zealous in the cause for which he so many years labored.

OVER 7,000 dry goods clerks in Paris are on a strike for higher wages and less hours of labor. Six hundred of the number are females, who are so zealous in the movement that they propose to make up a fund for the support of the male "strikers," who have families to support, and may be short of funds.

THE editorial staff of "*The Day*," the new Philadelphia penny paper, has been published, and it does not include Col. McClure, as reported.

CHICAGO AS SEEN BY THE NAKED EYE.

The Magnificent Distances of the City—Its Leaps at Improvemnt—What it Has Done, and What it Has Cost to Do It—Its Charities and its Art Gallery—Hog Killing and the Grain Trade—Great Expectations—the Manufactures of the Town—Its Prospects for the Future—Sheridan and a Non-Recognition.

Chicago—if you want to get the genuine native pronunciation of it, you must give it as rhyming with Iago—is a town that bewilders a visitor. It is so self-contradictory; so great and so small; so magnificent and yet so mean; so permanent and yet so mutable; so admirably yet so abominably paved; so native yet so foreign; so religious and yet so profane; so well, and at the same time so ill-behaved, that one scarcely knows what to make of it. Go to bed at night with a vacant lot filled with garbage to greet your eyes, across the way, on outlook your night view of the outer world through your chamber window, and next morning as you throw wide your lattice to let in the light, you are astonished with the sight, staring boldly at you, of a six tory marble front sprung up out of the repose like a mushroom. Citizens of fifteen years standing, who live up Wabash avenue, but do business down in the city, have frequently of a morning to inquire the way to their places of business of the watchmen, who are only competent to give the information from the fact that they have been up all night and have kept an eye on the progress of improvement. How they can do it, and yet attend to their legitimate duties, is a marvel and a mystery.

It makes one feel uncomfortable. I was comparatively young when I landed here last week. I thought I had a long remainder of life before me; but within seven days—the days here are so like the prophetical days of inspiration—I have grown gray. When I go home my children will not know me. They will think I am a Revolutionary sire of theirs brought up, by some sort of galvanic process, out of the tomb, to produce an effect for political or other purposes. Rip Van Winkle slept thirty years, was it? If he had lived now, and out here, the same number of *hours* would have served quite as well, to bring about the same results with the same astonishing effect.

Buildings here move along the public ways as people do. Like as not, if you start out for a promenade, you will meet a stable coming up street before you turn the first corner. Yesterday I met a three story frame dwelling house taking a small jaunt up Dearborn street, very likely to spend Sunday at one of the lager beer saloons in the suburbs. To-morrow I expect to see the Sherman House going over the river to see how the engines are doing at the water works. I have no doubt in the world that when my ladies start for the opera next Thursday evening, to hear Faropa—which is at Crosby's, you know, on Washington street—we will have to take cars, and go—heaven knows where—perhaps to Brighton's Trotting Place on the south, or Lincoln's Park on the north side of the river.

Speaking of the river, what do you suppose it is? One first class hotel in Pittsburgh could supply all the briny element necessary to keep it up to high water mark, year in and year out, and never feel the waste. And yet these chance appropriating Chicagoans economize it so that all their commerce by water, and that is no small matter, is a ugly accommodated by the drainage.

In the way of enteprise, Chicago is not to be surpassed, certainly. Her public works are a credit to her. The new wings of her court house are very handsome. Without knowing anything about how things are managed here, I suppose that the committee having charge of this improvement put up such a pair of wings as would necessitate the removal of the body of the edifice and make inevitable the erection of a main structure, which if built in corresponding style, will be an ornament to the city. All this involves expense. Thinking over all the improvements which the corporation has already completed, I asked a confidential friend of mine what was the bonded debt of the city. His information, I think, is reliable, and he tells me that it is of an amount which exceeds the bonded debt of the State of Pennsylvania. Yet the municipal obligations are commanding ninety-five cents on the dollar in the market. Taxes are enormous—hence the special interest which was felt in the recent election.

I have alluded to the mean and magnificent contrasts which challenge astranger's notice. Fine brick blocks along an avenue paved in the best Nicholson manner; turn the corner at a crossing, and your progress drags through a highway of unfathomable mud. Twenty-five feet of fine flagstones on the side walk, are succeeded by fifty of boards, laid very loosely in their places, about four inches below or above the level of the former, upon which foreigners are very apt to trip, if they walk along without due circumspection, in the twilight. Lofty mansions stand side by side with low cottages, reminding one of Tom Thumb and the Seventh Giant on show at a museum. Dives and Lazarus are next door neighbors. They have a city slaughtering house, where all the butchering for market is *ordained* to be done, private establishments of the kind being prohibited, and yet within a square of the Postoffice in the very heart of the city, I saw a butcher skinning a beef, hung up by the heels on the open sidewalk, at ten o'clock in the morning. The town is full of churches, all of which are well attended. Prayer meetings are held daily. Sabbath schools are kept up, and even in houses of worship but at outside "Missions," and, especially the very large and admirably managed one known as the Railroad Mission; are well patronized; and yet there is apple stands, confectioner shops, and liquor saloons are all open, and doing a lucrative business on Sundays. Charities are not neglected. A missionary can collect a sum of six hundred dollars by handing round the bag at a Wednesday evening lecture, to clothe, feed and educate for a year, twenty-four heathen children at Boriboola-Gha; and yet when the Half-Orphan Asylum at home needs a contribution to keep up its dependent existence, and sustain the very being of certainly as destitute and deserving objects of compassion, the sanctuaries are closed against them, and Pere-Rosa, in a parlor concert, or the negro minstrels at a matinee have to be appealed to (happily not in vain) for the needed charity. The city has its art gallery. At the rate at which things are appreciated here, I have no doubt but that, in the course of time, the gallery will be worth going to see, even at the price which it costs to get in—twenty-five cents. The hall is certainly as large as McClurg's Reception Room, at Pittsburgh, and perhaps has a few more pictures in it; one or two of which, like the *Yo Semite*, he would unquestionably like to adorn his walls with.

Chicago is undoubtedly a place of great and growing commercial importance. Her wharves and railroads with their depots show it; the statistics of her trade prove it. Her business men are active, energetic, enterprising. They gather in all the grain that grows in the Northwest; the herds that fill the pasture lands of Texas, as well as those that graze upon plains less remote, are brought to her pens; while the logs of all unfrietended apparently swarm to her slaughter houses, where they are knocked in the head (by an athlete of German extraction, who smokes his pipe all the while with the coolest *nonchalance*) and converted into hams at the rate of about four to the minute for each packing house. Wherever she buys she sells; generally with the balance of trade in her favor—wheat and corn to England, Old and New; what they wear, furnish their houses and till their lands with, to the husbandmen of Texas, Arkansas, Iowa, Omaha and Oregon. I am not certain but that their drummers are abroad inviting barter from the dealers at Pekin and Yeddo. These heathen neighbors have certainly their representatives in Chicago, Hagenlong and Ilmulong, two eminent Celestials, being registered among the recent arrivals. The Sherman House is already arranging to have rat pie and pup cutlets added to its bill of fare.

But the Great Expectations of Chicago are not limited to her commerce. She expects to be a great manufacturing center. The confident tone in which she asserts the near development of that new field of enterprise, is calculated to excite suspicion in the minds of sober Howadjis as to the entirely healthy *compos animi* of her denizens. If her hopes of prosperity, as seen in the commercial distance, rested upon no surer promise, then were they visionary indeed, and St. Louis, the forlorn and shipwrecked brother, might take heart again. They have nothing to work up in the same way nearer than Superior, and couldn't kindle the fires to do it with, except by railroad or water importation from scores upon scores of miles away. Niles, or South Bend, on the other side of the lake, with their dams—if the iron business were practicable in that quarter at all—could distance them at that enterprise without an effort. Iron workers among them there are, but the furnaces and mills of the prudent ones are not in Chicago—and never will be.

I notice that nearly all the business men are coming—in your town, that is. The Grand Mandrill of the "Habitation of Skunks" participates, perhaps, in the selfishness which characterized the Book of Deities, and calls to himself, before they get gray, those whom he loves; or people haven't had time to grow old, or the climate won't allow of it, or the trick of the Colchian enchantress has been caught and put in practice by the physicians; but be it as it may, the men are nearly all young. This will account for the uncommon enterise of the population. May it not afford a hint at the secret which gave to it birth, and breathed the breath of life into it, and led, and reared, and kept up the grand assurance of the Great Expectation?

Will the end be earnest and (in good, honest truth,) excellent folk of Chicago aim at, be ever hit by the realization? They have done wonders. Their two mile tunnel under the lake is a wonder. Their Court House, when completed bodily (as it will have to be, by a city that has an eye to the finearts, one of these days, when the Academy is worth its fee of twenty-five cents,) the parks and the proposed Boulevard are all wonders—and so is, and soon will be more astonishingly, its corporation debt. Their prospects for building up the vacant squares within the city boundaries, and their schemes of speculation erected thereupon are wonderful. Are the buds to be fall in the blossom or ripen into fruit? I will not prophecy failure, and I dare not predict success.

Sheridan—Phil, you know,—met me, out riding, the other day. I did not choose to recognize him, as he had a lady with him in his buggy, and passed by without stopping to speak to him. I would regret if he should deem it a slight. N.

Rabbi Lilienthal, of Cincinnati, in Saturday's services, spoke against religious instruction in public schools as incompatible with the genius of American institutions, and quoted decisions of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York courts declaring that America is not a christian country.

The Macon *Telegraph* says that lands in Georgia have advanced, on an average, not much short of 500 per cent. in the last two years.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There is an evening school for Chinese in New York, which is generally attended by ten or twenty young men. Some who cannot attend evenings are visited and taught daily at their places of business. A leading object is to teach them English, and at the same time to prepare them for usefulness. Some of them are already sought and engaged as domestic servants. There are about fifty in New York, of the non-opium-eating class, who are quite accessible to these Christian influences.

One of the city missionaries has completed the census of a single block in New York city. He finds it inhabited by 561 families, comprising 2,527 persons, of whom 1,241 are adults, and 1,286 children. About two-thirds of the adults are women. Most of the families occupy only one room. It is believed that the tenement families pay sixty thousand dollars yearly rent. Besides, there are four large rectifying houses, forty-nine beer saloons, two bakeries, three clothing stores, two slop shops, five provision groceries, one primary school and five brothels.

An English editor, who appears thoroughly to understand his Irishman, says that no people are so easily checked as the Irish by prompt, steady and vigorous execution of the law. No people are so certainly encouraged to the extremest lengths of audacity by fluding their first lawless steps neglected and apparently permitted by the government.

An English critic takes a very sensible view of "Formosa," the last sensational drama, in saying: "We are told that no virtuous woman could see 'Formosa' without blushing." We wonder how man could see "Formosa," or many other pieces of modern drama without blushing for very shame, not merely that be present to listen to such balderdash, but that such balderdash should have been composed by a fellow-man, and could attract an audience of his fellow-men.

An Indianapolis financier proposes to extinguish the public debt by substituting Treasury notes for bonds, and then keeping the former in circulation till they wear out.

The New Orleans *Republican* prints at the head of its columns, as particularly appropriate at this time, an old and popular hymn commencing:

> "We won't give up the Bible,
> God's holy word of truth."

Mr. Robert Bonner has just purchased the stallion Major Winfield, the "coming horse," and has changed his name to Edward Everett. The price paid was twenty thousand dollars cash. He is the sire of Commodore Vanderbilt's Mountain Boy, and of Mr. Bonner's much more wonderful five year old, Joe Elliott, who on the 4th day of November trotted a mile in 2:19½—the fastest mile ever trotted on Long Island, except by Dexter, who is a half brother of the stallion. Mr. Bonner's idea in purchasing him is to experiment on breeding a race of hardy trotters from his celebrated mares Flatbush, Palmer, Peerless, &c.

In the South there are 80,000 Presbyterians and 125,000 Cumberland Presbyterians. The latter reside principally in the Mississippi Valley.

PERSONAL.

Prince Humbert, who will succeed Victor Emanuel as King of Italy, in case of the death of the latter, is a young man of about twenty-four years of age. He had the misfortune to lose his mother during his early childhood, and has since been brought up among the ladies of King Victor's harem. As might have been expected, he has shown in his conduct, since his arrival to years of indiscretion, the influence of his early associates and of his father's peculiar example. Since his marriage, which took place not many months ago, he has been somewhat more discreet in the pursuit of his pleasures, but he is by no means a nice young man. Indeed, were it not for the fact that he has proved his courage on the field of battle, he might be truthfully called an Italian Albert Edward. Like his father, he has never shown any inclination of taste.

The interview between the Sultan and Empress Eugenie, when the former displayed the accumulated wealth of his wardrobe, was decidedly interesting. The Sultan first exhibited according to a correspondent, "a rich collection of costs of mail," the most remarkable of which is that of Sultan Murad II., the conqueror of Bagdad. "The headpiece of this suit is of gold and silver, almost covered with precious stones; the diadem surrounding the turban is composed of three emeralds, while the collar is formed of twenty-two large and magnificent diamonds." Then the Empress's fancy, eyeing, "in massive gold, standing on a pedestal of enormous pearls. The latter visitor took great delight in inspecting a remarkable collection of costumes, "ifrained with rare furs, and literally covered with precious stones;" she went into estacies of delight over divans and cushions made of "pure down of the white eagle," children's cradles of solid gold, inlaid with precious stones," vases of immense value in rock crystal, gold, and silver, encrusted with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds, and an innumerable host of other like toys, language failed to express her emotion.

That eminent carpet-bagger, Judge Dent, goes back to Mississippi this week to await the result of the election.

Jenny Lind is back again upon the stage, and will sing at Exeter Hall, London, this week. Her scrape-grace husband, it is said, squandered the savings of her professional career, and necessity, not choice, is the reason of her return to the stage.

Mr. Dowell is to wear in Italy.

President Grant walks every morning to Georgetown or the Capitol.

Longfellow complete will shortly appear in French translation in Paris.

A man who saw Major Andre executed is still living at Hanover, Rock county, Wisconsin.

A Maryland negro, now more than eighty years of age, who handles much interest in the freedmen's schools of that State, was recently asked if he had learning himself to which he replied; "Only what I got behind the plough and mine it like." Then he was asked, "How was that, uncle?" he replied, "Why, when children gwine to school, I goes up to the fence, get little lesson from dem in book—*give chile hen egg for it*, you see."

Doctor Howard Crosby, the noted Presbyterian divine, who preached three sermons in Pittsburgh last Sunday, was born in New York in 1826, and was one of the children of William B. Crosby, a wealthy citizen; all of this large family have become members of the church, and active in Christian service of all kinds. Howard Crosby entered Amherst College and graduated with honor. He was appointed Professor of Greek at the New York University, and for a long time held the same position in Rutgers College, New Brunswick. He also occupied several years in European travel, and spent a long period in the Holy Land, with which, and the adjacent countries, he has a rare acquaintance. Having decided to enter the ministry, he accepted a call from the First Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and afterwards came to New York and took charge of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, which position he still fetains. Dr. Crosby has few equals in the country as a Greek scholar. He attended the Convention of Philologists held at Pittsburgh a few last summer, and took an active share in their proceedings. Dr. Crosby is nothing of an old fogy, but is up with the age in every respect. On some points, indeed, his views have been considered too advanced, and he was subjected to him for criticism, as, for example, on the subject of the Westminster Catechism, and he has also been considered to have taken too liberal a stand on the temperance question. His position, however, are undeniable, and may be summed up as follows: capacity for practical preaching and for practical work.

The New York *Times* says that our new minister to China has a little daughter who wept bitterly on hearing of his appointment, and exclaimed, "Lodie don't go to China, papa, where you will have to live on the puppies and rats that men carry around on poles. I know they do, for there's a picture of one in my geography."

A Boston dentist, who sued a man for $30,000 for reporting that his wife died in consequence of the administration of nitrous oxide gas at his office, has recovered one cent. He had better take his own laughing gas.

The women of South Carolina, who alone, the Charleston *Courier* says, are indomitable and undismayed, are organizing a State Monumental Association, its object, as the *News* explains, being to erect an enduring monument to the memory of the gallant Southern men who died in the service of the Confederacy.

Pastilles of Chlorate of Potash,
For Sore Throat Mercurial Salvation, &c., &c.
JACKSON'S AMMONIA LOZENGES,
To prevent Coughing—very efficacious.
CORYZA TABLETS,
For Cold in the Head, Sneezing, &c.
Vienna, Flower-scented, Glycerine,
Prevents Chapping of the Skin.
BLAIR'S LIQUID RENNET,
For Making Elegant Deserts.
PAPIER FAYARD DE BLAYN,
A French Paper for Rheumatism.
Cressler's Whooping Cough Compound.
THE ABOVE FOR SALE AT
RANKIN'S APOTHECARY,
44 SIXTH ST., (formerly St. Clair), Pittsburgh.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP,
The Great Remedy for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.
DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP
Is sure and speedy in its action, perfectly safe and harmless, exercises a specific influence on the lungs, assists expectoration, abates fever, and allays the irritation which occasions the cough. At this inclement season of the year, Colds are easily contracted, and, not relieved at once, may result in Consumption. As a preventive, every family should have a bottle on hand, and save much expense and suffering. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.
PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
The following is the experience of every one who has tried this Remedy:
PLAIN GROVE, December 27, 1868.
MR. GEO. A. KELLY—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that I have used for some time back Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup in my family, and have always found it an efficient remedy for Coughs and Colds, and can heartily recommend it as a safe and valuable medicine. Yours, truly,
REV. J. E. WHITTEN.
CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for this Syrup, but if your druggist does not have it, request him to order it. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.
SOLE PROPRIETOR.
GEO. A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Cor. Wood street and Second avenue,
d* PITTSBURGH.

OPENING.
MISS L. W. TAYLOR,
OPENS THE LATEST
French Winter Bonnets, Hats, Flowers and Feathers, &c.,
On SATURDAY, November 20th, at No. 44 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny city.

UNFOLD.

[CN SEEING THE TWO ASSEMBLIES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH UNITE.]

I.
As our rivers, pure and clear,
Blend their currents at our feet—
Take more width and power here,
Flowing on so still and sweet,—
So these "Branches" now appear,
Broad and strong, combined, complete;
East and West the tidings hail!
North and South respond, Amen!
Heathen nations learn the tale—
Advent Angels sing again!
Eye to eye the watchmen see,
Hand to hand the elders greet,
Heart to heart, and glad, and free,
Sundered brethren move and meet.

II.
As our fires that gleam and glow
In these forges' sweep and roar,
Burn the dross, the metal show
Melt and mould the native ore,—
So the love that flames below
Every true heart's furnace-door,
Only proves the Church's worth—
Only fuses by its flow
Souls that melt 'round all the earth
In the warmth that Christians know.
Eye to eye the watchmen see,
Hand to hand the elders greet,
Heart to heart, and glad, and free,
Sundered brethren move and meet.

III.
As our hills their summits raise
High and grand above the walls
Men have built in latter days,
Spired and domed in courts and halls;
So the Truth of God that lays
Far sublimer heights, and calls
Nobler reverence, bound and praise
Forth from those who love the Lord.
Than all hearts and hands can shape and warp
Phrased in form and set in word.
Eye to eye the watchmen see,
Hand to hand the elders greet,
Heart to heart, and glad, and free,
Sundered brethren move and meet.

IV.
As our cities spread and merge
By line rights, round these hills,
Dropping village names, tit verge,
Valley and height one Pittsburgh fills,—
So may all the Churches urge
Breadth of works and plans and wills,
Till, as 'neath a b. low's surge,
Narrow bounds sink, one by one,
And the varied seats converge
In the Kingdom of God's Son!
Eye to eye the watchmen see,
Hand to hand the elders greet,
Heart to heart, and glad, and free,
Sundered brethren move and meet.
November 12, 1869. ALEXANDER CLARK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THANKSGIVING.
MALTBY'S OYSTERS.
WRIGHT'S NK PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT, for which he pronounces 5 years' experience in the trade.
NEW SHAKER DRIED CORN.
WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN.
YARMOUTH GREEN CORN.
FRESH ASPARAGUS.
FRENCH PEAS.
MUSHROOMS.
FRESH CHERRIES.
NEW CROP LONDON LAYER RAISINS in quarter, half and whole boxes. New Currants and Figs. Fine Apple Cheese, and a fine assortment of Crosse & Blackwell's English Pickles. For sale by
GEORGE W. McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.
Goods delivered free.

AN BON MAICHE!
101 MARKET STREET,
OPENS TO-DAY.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16,
At 12 O'Clock.
THE LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

DELAWARE
MUTUAL
SAFETY
Insurance Co.,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED
1835.

The following Statement of the Affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

Premiums received from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$943,795 74	
On Fire Risks	161,905 95	$1,105,701 29
Premiums on Policies not terminated on November 1, 1868		160,611 02
		$1,266,345 31
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$911,216 20	
On Fire Risks	149,049 70	$1,063,845 99
Interest during the same period, Salvages, &c.		115,027 65
		$1,178,873 64
Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above:		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$418,100 39	
Fire Losses	241 81	
Return Premiums	49,626 10	
Commissions, Brokerage, Agency Charges, &c.	41,277 84	
Advertising, Printing, Stationery and Postage	61,687 15	
Taxes—United States and State and Municipal	52,390 61	
Expenses	23,927 08	
		$ 711,251 01
		$ 431,619 63

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$ 200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$ 216,000 00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, (lawful money)	107,750 00
10,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan	60,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	200,925 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000	Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,150 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,600	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
	Pennsylvania Railroad Guarantee	
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 15, 1869.

The subject of resumption is more popularly discussed at the present time than it has been since suspension occurred. It seems to have taken hold on the public mind, and whatever obstacles are urged against it as an impracticable measure, yet there is a strong feeling that the time is fast approaching for its accomplishment. It is stated in a telegram this afternoon from Washington that the President considers the present condition of our finances most favorable to a speedy return to specie payments, and in his forthcoming message he will urge such a measure upon Congress. He is opposed to all tinkering with currency, and believes if the present internal revenue law be suffered to remain intact, that in another year such a tangible reduction of the public debt will have been effected, as will enable the government to safely and materially modify the taxes of all kinds. The resumption of specie payments, the President argues, will prevent fluctuations in gold, and break up the influence of the gold gamblers and save the people from the ruinous effects of an irredeemable currency.

As remarked last week by the New York *Times*, the Republican Administration are on the way to specie payments, but they will take their own good time, we dare say, and measures, too, to bring them about, and in this connection, no doubt steadily pursue their own sound, deliberate policy to rigidly and closely collect and apply the revenues, and to economize the expenses of the Government to the end of elevating the public credit, and reducing the interest charge upon the public stocks, as a condition absolutely to be observed for the restoration of the specie standard. Nor will the distress for the currency of the West, if the immediate pressure really amounts to this, be suffered by the Administration or by Congress, where the Administration will be backed by large and positive working majorities in both Houses, to become chronic. The South and West will both be voted more circulation, in one shape or another, at an early period in the coming session, and it is at least probable that the measures agreed upon in this direction will be made auxiliary to the more perfect freedom and elasticity of the national banking system, and the protection of the interests part of the gold-bearing debt of the United States.

A recent financial circular, in alluding to the same matter, says:

The industries of the country are steadily recovering, the tide of immigration is swelling, and the agriculture of the country expanding, with a corresponding demand for enlarged transportation facilities; capitalists are acquiring confidence in productive and commercial investments; business generally is becoming more prosperous, and capital and labor are ready at hand to swell the national product far beyond all precedent. Yet these vast resources are neglected, and we fail to realize a magnificent progress through the crippling restrictions of a faulty monetary system. Nothing can be more self evident than that the currency, as at present regulated, fails to meet the fluctuating requirements of the season. In fact, our entire business interests are required to accommodate their movements to the currency system; instead of the currency being so regulated as to easily adapt its movements to the varying wants of business. Until we have a reform in this respect, a healthful condition of things a sound and healthy state of trade is an impossibility. Indeed, under the present order of things, not only is our monetary system a check upon our progress, but the very improvement of business becomes a cause of pain to the money market; large crops and activity in trade bring symptoms with dear money and the contraction of credit. For these evils the first remedy to be sought is the modification of the present legal restrictions upon bank circulation, both national and State.

The experience of the past should be a safe guide in this matter. Bank circulation is a convertible obligation, and as such is entitled to equal privileges with any other obligation

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

CITY COUNCILS.

The Meeting Yesterday—Transfers of Appropriations—Change of Time of Holding City Elections—The Water Question—Petitions, Remonstrances, Etc., Etc.

The Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh met on special call in their respective chambers, City Building, on Monday afternoon, November 15, 1869.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McAULEY.....*President.*
E. S. MORROW.....*Clerk.*

The Council was called to order at two o'clock, and on a call of the roll the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Ahlborn, Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Craig, Dickson, Gallaher, Gross, Hailman, Hansman, Jones, Kane, Kehew, Lanfman, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, McMurdoch, Murray, McClelland, McEwen, Mc-Mahon, Ogden, Phillips, Rafferty, Rosh, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton, Wainwright, S. J.; Watson, White, Wilson and President McAuley.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

SLANDEROUS REPORTS.

The PRESIDENT stated that the meeting was called at the request of the Street Committee, who had important business to present. He further stated that he would hereafter decide out of order, unless a majority of the Council should rule otherwise, all reports presented by committees which contained a slander on any member of either body. Such reports as had been presented at previous meetings and allowed to be taken up for discussion would not be tolerated by him when in the chair, and he hoped any other gentleman, who might be in the chair, would so rule.

The views advanced by the PRESIDENT seemed to meet with the general indorsement of the members present, all of whom manifested a desire to prevent any more such occurrences as had been witnessed in the last two meetings of Councils.

The PRESIDENT announced that the Council was now ready for business, and said he had a communication to offer.

Mr. BURGWIN desired to know what the special business of the meeting was, but the information was not forthcoming, no object being set forth.

The PRESIDENT stated that the Common Council were two days behind the business of Select, and it was partly to give them an opportunity to "catch up," that the meeting was held. There were other matters, however, which would be presented in due course of time.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CONTROLLER—TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The President, by permission of Council, read the following communication:

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
November 15, 1869.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN: At your October meeting a resolution directing the Controller to make transfers from certain appropriations to meet deficiencies in others, passed your branch but did not reach the Common Council in time to be acted upon, and as the estimate then made was insufficient to meet the expenses, you will please recall it and pass the accompanying resolution. Yours respectfully,

R. J. McGOWAN, City Controller.

The resolution referred to is as follows:

Resolved, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfers of appropriations, viz:

From No. 2, salaries, to No. 6, water works.....	$4,293 00
From No. 18, finance, to No. 6, water works.....	1,798 68
From No. 18, finance, to No. 14, Board of Health.....	600 00
From No. 8, gas lighting, to No. 7, streets.....	2,618 31
From No. 16, city property, to No. 7, streets.....	1,389 89
From No. 11, Allegheny wharf, to No. 21, fire alarm telegraph.....	686 68

On motion of Mr. GROSS the report was received.

On motion of the same gentleman the former action of Councils in ordering transfers was reconsidered.

The resolution was recalled and the resolution presented in the report adopted.

The bill of W. Mowbray, for material to drape in mourning the Council Chamber in respect to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, deceased, was presented, and on motion, warrant was ordered for its payment.

On motion of Mr. BURGWIN, the rules were suspended and the Councils proceeded to the consideration of other business.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The following ordinances, sent back to Common Council at a recent meeting to have the names of viewers inserted, were presented, and, having been adopted in Common Council, were read three times and passed. For the opening of Thirty-third street, Smallman street, from Twenty-first to Twenty-third street, Twenty-fifth street from Allegheny Valley Railroad to the river; Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-street.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. PHILLIPS presented a bill for E. C. Mathers, amounting to $18, for grading, flagging and paving and board walk notices.

Referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. GALLAHER asked privilege to make a personal explanation.

The PRESIDENT—I cannot entertain the explanation if it is in reference to a matter now in Common Council, in regard to which so much has been said.

Mr. GALLAHER said that he had been attacked in the other Council and he desired to explain his position. That Council which was last degenerating into a beer garden.

Mr. PHILLIPS—The gentleman is out of order.

The PRESIDENT—I stated a few moments ago (inadvertently), would not permit any member Council to be maligned while I was in the chair and I must adhere to my remarks. If any member will move to hear Mr. Gallaher I shall readily submit.

Mr. HARTMAN moved, in order to arrive at the sense of the meeting, that Mr. Gallaher be permitted to make his explanation. The motion was seconded and put to a vote, but the Chairman being unable to decide, a division was called.

Before the question was decided, a motion was made that the meeting be allowed to proceed in order.

Mr. BURGWIN—How is he to proceed in order.

Mr. SCULLY—I move that the gentleman be allowed to publish his statement.

Mr. GALLAHER—I don't want to publish it.

Mr. HARTMAN—It is for the Chair to decide whether the gentleman is proceeding in order or not. When he departs from that he can be stopped.

Mr. LITTELL said the report containing a slander on the member of Select Council had been sent back to Common Council, with instructions to have the Committee expunge the slanderous matter. It would not be in good taste to counter malign a member of Common Council. If the gentleman desired to explain anything in reference to his own conduct, he would vote to hear him, otherwise he would not.

Mr. GALLAHER said he did not want to malign any one, but he desired to be placed in the right before the public, inasmuch as he had been misrepresented by the Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

Mr. HARTMAN—Does the gentleman wish to apologize to Council?

After some further discussion, in which a number of the members spoke in connect, the division was asked for by Mr. HARTMAN was taken, and the privilege granted Mr. Gallaher to proceed with his explanation.

Mr. GALLAHER commenced by saying that the chairman of the Retrenchment and Reform Committee had made a statement in Common Council, in reply to his (Gallaher's) remarks in Select Council, which would lead a great many to the impression that he had told a falsehood about the report of the Committee.

The PRESIDENT decided the explanation out of order, inasmuch as it reflected on a member of Common Council. The remarks would have to be confined to a line so as not to slander any one in Councils.

Mr. GALLAHER stated that up to the 28th of September, he knew nothing of the investigation and report of the Retrenchment and Reform Committee, it had afterwards been presented to him, and he had assisted to amend it, where such passages occurred as he could not approve. His remarks in Select Council, when the matter was up, had special reference to the first report. The statement of the chairman of the Committee appeared to make Mr. G. say that he had never seen the amended report, which was of course a misinterpretation of his language, and misrepresentation of the facts. The Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee had also stated that he had thrown obstacles in the way of the investigation. If he meant by that, the amending of the report he agreed with him, but if he wished to convey the idea that he had hindered him in any other way, it was a falsehood. He had thrown no obstacles in the way of the investigation.

The PRESIDENT—Doctor you are not on trial here. We have important business before us which should properly occupy our time.

Mr. GALLAHER said further: The Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee said in Common Council that I was afraid I would lose a good customer, and that deterred me from signing the report. That I was a family physician of a gentleman interested in the matter and that our relations were such that I would not be justified in signing the report. This statement was not made in Committee but outside in a jocularly manner, I would not sign the report because I did not believe it could vote for it.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved that the apology be accepted.

The PRESIDENT—Doctor, you do not desire your remarks to be considered an apology.

Mr. GALLAHER—No, sir.

CONCURRENCES.

The following business of Common Council was concurred in unless otherwise noted:

A petition for Gas in St. Patrick's alley. In Common Council. Referred to Gas Committee.

An ordinance for the numbering of the houses in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards. In Common Council. Passed.

An ordinance for a public sewer on Twenty-seventh street. In Common Council, October 25th. Read three times and passed.

REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. GALLAHER presented a remonstrance against the proposed sewer, signed by the owners of property on said street. The remonstrance was accepted and filed.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved to non-concur.

Mr. McCLELLAND moved to lay the ordinance over for one month.

Mr. GALLAHER moved to lay the ordinance on the table. He afterwards withdrew it in order to permit of an explanation from Mr. AHLBORN. The gentleman stated that petitions had been before the Street Committee for the opening of all the streets running at right angles with Penn street. Some of these streets could not be opened without sewers, and Twenty-seventh street was one of them.

Mr. GALLAHER then renewed his motion to lay the ordinance on the table.

Mr. McCLELLAND desired to know the reason why Mr. GALLAHER manifested so much interest in the matter. It was not his ward.

Reading a reply, the question was taken on the motion of Mr. Gallaher to lay on the table and it was carried by a vote of 25 yeas to 9 nays.

Mr. PHILLIPS stated that the ordinance could be called up at any time in the future.

A petition for sewer in Robert's street referred in Common Council was concurred in.

A petition for the re-survey of the Four Mile Run Road referred in Common Council was concurred in.

A petition for grading Erin street, referred in Common Council, was concurred in.

Petitions for gas on Crawford street, Bedford avenue, and lamp on Scott alley, referred in Common Council, was concurred in.

A resolution giving the Finance Committee power to act on the bill of Hastings & O'Neil, for paving on Second avenue, passed in Common Council, was concurred in.

A resolution, directing the Controller to report the amount of salary paid the City Engineer during the past eight months; and also the amount paid by him into the Treasury during that time, passed in Common Council, was concurred in.

A report of the Street Committee recommending the change of the names of Wylie and Penn streets to Wylie and Penn avenues, adopted in Common Council, was concurred in. Penn avenue takes in the Greenbank line, while Wylie avenue comprises Wylie street, Wylie street extension and Duncan street.

An ordinance for a sewer on Diamond alley passed in Common Council, was concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS AND REGULATIONS.

Mr. SCULLY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner of the proper district are hereby instructed to provide, without delay, a suitable fence to guard against accidents at the following points: On Forbes street, at the intersection with Bindy street, and on Second avenue, adjoining the Birmingham bridge.

Mr. SCULLY stated that several wagons had fallen over these places, about which there were no safeguards and the city might have a bill of damages to pay unless the matter was attended to.

The resolution was read three times and passed.

GAS.

Mr. COFFIN offered a resolution for a gas lamp on third avenue below Ferry street. Referred to the Gas Committee.

OPENING OF AN ALLEY.

Mr. Jones—An ordinance for the opening of an alley in Reis & Berger's plan of lots in the Thirteenth ward, the alley to be located between Chancery and Somerstreet. Read three times and passed.

VIEWERS APPOINTED.

Also, an ordinance appointing Wm. Harrison a viewer to assess damages on Boundary street, in place of Orrin Newton, deceased. Read three times and passed.

Reports of viewers on Lincoln and Herron avenues. The reports were accepted and approved.

Mr. KEHEW, a petition from Gallus Baner, for damages by the grading of Dinwiddie street. Referred to the Street Committee.

STREET EXTENSION.

Dr. GROSS, a petition for the extension of Landwehr street, Twentieth ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also, an ordinance for the appointment of H. R. Tenner a Viewer on Mill street, Nineteenth ward, in place of W. H. Batchfield. Adopted.

LARIMER'S AVENUE.

Also, a petition and ordinance providing for the grading and macadamizing of Larimer's avenue from Spring to Hill street.

The petition was received and the ordinance had three times read and passed finally.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

The ordinance giving the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway the right of way through the city, in Common Council referred to the Street Committee, was, on motion of Mr. GALLAHER, laid on the table.

MORE CONCURRENCES.

The following business in Common Councils was concurred in:

Report of viewers on the opening of Forty-second street.

Resolution to pay costs at the Prothonotary's office.

Report of viewers on Larimer avenue.

Petition from morning *Post* for privilege to erect a vault in the alley back of their building, corner of Virgin alley and Wood street.

An ordinance repealing the ordinance opening Forty-second street.

Report of viewers on Fourth avenue sewer, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley.

An ordinance for a sewer on seventeenth street, to the East side of Wood street.

A resolution to pay the salaries of the three October election, passed in Select Council, at its last meeting, was sent back with the indorsement, "Common Council non-concurs and refers to City Solicitor."

Mr. AHLBORN moved to recede and concur with Common Council.

Mr. SHIPTON moved to adhere to the former action and pay the bill.

The question was taken on the motion of Mr. AHLBORN and carried.

THE TIME OF ELECTIONS—CHANGE IN TIME OF HOLDING THEM TO THE FIRST TUESDAY OF DECEMBER.

Mr. BROWN Chairman of the Ordinance Committee presented the following:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, That the following bill shall be presented to the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, at their next session, with the request that the same be enacted for the government of said city, viz.

AN ACT relating to the election of city and ward officers in the City of Pittsburgh:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same: That hereafter the annual election for members of the City Council, School Directors and ward officers and the tri-annual election for Mayor, Treasurer and Controller within said city shall be held on the second Tuesday and not on the second Tuesday of October, as provided for by the existing laws.

Mr. BROWN moved to insert the 1st Monday of December in the blank in the bill.

Mr. AHLBORN moved to amend by making it the first Tuesday. The amendment was carried and the bill as amended adopted.

The ordinance providing for the erection of a sewer in Diamond alley was read and adopted.

Mr. HITE called up the ordinance providing for the partial grading of Cooper street, from Bluff to Eagle street, and on his motion it was postponed finally.

Mr. BROWN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to certify a warrant in favor of the Clerk of Councils for $500, to defray the expenses of the Councils for 1869, in lieu of any increase of salary for the present year, and that the Clerk be authorized to draw said fund.

Mr. BROWN stated that the salary of the clerks had not been increased since consolidation, and this action was similar to that of last year. The resolution was adopted.

THE SUBSISTANCE COMMITTEE RECORDS IN CITY HALL.

Mr. HAILMAN stated he desired to see the records of the Subsistance Committee on the walls of the city hall. He had been on that committee by the Market Committee in fixing up the hall restored, and to that end he would offer a resolution authorizing the Market Committee to have them restored. The resolution was adopted.

THE PAVING LAW.

Mr. BROWN presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Attorney be and he is hereby requested to be present at practicing in the re-argument of the Philadelphia paving case, (if the same shall be re-argued), and obtain a reconsideration of the decision upon the question of the liability of the property holders for the paving of the streets.

The PRESIDENT presented the bill of S. B. Cooper, amounting to $51 50, for janitor work, performed on election days, a warrant was ordered for the payment of the same.

The business in the Common Council, not otherwise noted, was concurred in, and on motion the Council adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. A. TOMLINSON, - - - - President.
H. McMASTER, - - - - - - Clerk.

The CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered as present:

Messrs. Abdelly, Anderson, Bell, Berger, Black, Carroll, Case, Caskey, Chislett, Dunseath, Fleming, Gerner, Gildenfenny, Hare, House, Houston, Hutchison, Jr., Kelly, Kramer, Lanahan, Lockhart, McCarthy, McClaren, McKelvey, McMasters, Meyer, Moore, Moorhead, Morgan, Nixon, Palmer, Pearson, Penny, Rebman, Reed, Rook, Seiferth, Sims, Stewart, Verner, Vick, Wagner, Weldon, Welsh, Wilson, Tomlinson, President.

The minutes were read and approved.

The PRESIDENT stated that the meeting had been called at the request of the Street Committee and City Councils.

STREET ORDINANCES AND REPORTS.

Mr. WELDON, of the Street Committee, presented ordinances passed in Common Council, August 26th, leaving out the name of viewers, which were required to be inserted, as blanks filled, for the opening of Smallman street, and for the opening of streets from Twentieth street to Thirty-third street, inclusive.

Also, report of viewers on opening of Hazlehurst street. Laid over one month.

Also, ordinance for public sewer on Seventh street, next sixth avenue. Read three times and passed.

Also, report of viewers on Roberts street. Laid over one month.

Also, report of viewers on Fourth avenue sewer, between Smithfield street to Cherry alley. Read and accepted, and the ordinance was read.

Also, ordinance for public sewer on Seventh street next sixth avenue. Read three times and passed.

Also, report of viewers on Roberts street. Laid over one month.

Also, report of viewers on Fourth avenue sewer, between Smithfield street to Cherry alley. Read and accepted, and the ordinance was read.

Also, petition from James P. Barr & Co., for permission to connect with a vault under Barkley. Read and accepted, and the ordinance was read.

PLEASANT VALLEY PASSENGER RAILWAY.

Mr. WELDON presented a petition from the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway, asking the right of way for a double track from the South end of the Hand street bridge to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, on Seventh avenue and Smithfield street. Referred to the Street Committee.

FORTY SECOND STREET.

Also, a remonstrance against the opening of Forty-second street. Accepted.

Also, an ordinance repealing an ordinance opening Forty-second street. Passed.

Also, report of viewers on the opening of Forty-second street. Accepted and viewers discharged.

Also, communication from the Oakland Passenger Railway in relation to keeping streets in repair, with a resolution authorizing the Street Committee to accept the proposition. Laid on the table.

BILLS FOR HOLDING ELECTIONS.

The resolution passed in Select Council, September 28th, to pay the expenses for holding the city elections, amounting to $350, was referred to City Solicitor.

GREENSBURG PIKE.

An ordinance appointing new viewers on the opening of the Greensburg Turnpike was laid over under the rules. The viewers named are James Irwin, Wm. Scott and Wm. Johnston.

BILLS FOR DOCKET COSTS.

Mr. WILSON presented a bill of J. H. Walter, Prothonotary, in the case of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway vs. the City, for docket costs amounting to $38 00, with resolution to pay the same. Read three times and passed.

SALARY OF MAYOR'S CLERK.

Mr. McCARTHY presented a communication from the Police Committee, recommending an increase in the salary of the Mayor's clerk, for the year 1870, to the sum of $1,200. The communication was accompanied by an ordinance fixing the salary at the sum stated.

Mr. MORGAN opposed an increase of any salaries, at this time, but he was willing to admit that the Clerk was not adequately paid. He opposed "opening the door," as to do so would let in a flood of applications for increased compensation.

Mr. McCARTHY advocated the claims of Mr. Patterson to an increase, as an act of simple justice and sound economy.

Mr. SIMS also warmly advocated the proposed increase.

After some further discussion, Mr. Morgan objected to the ordinance, when Mr. McCarthy moved a suspension of the rules, which was lost by a vote of twenty-seven to twenty-two—one nays—a two-thirds vote being required.

PETITIONS.

Mr. PENNEY presented a petition for the extension of Landwehr street, Twentieth ward. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. WELSH, petition from property holders on Homewood avenue, between the Greensburg pike and James Kelly's property, asking that the said avenue be opened on a straight line and widened to sixty feet. Referred to Road Committee.

Mr. MOORHEAD, petition of Thomas Graham, for damages sustained to his property on Robert street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. WELDON, petition for the grading of Mulberry alley, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets. Referred to Street Committee.

THE FIFTH AVENUE MARKET.

Mr. HOUSTON called up the report of the Market Committee, with the resolution authorizing the purchase of the Lyon property, and the organization of a company to raise the means for the erection of the buildings.

Mr. MOORHEAD submitted an amendment, as follows:

WHEREAS, In view of the large and rapidly increasing population of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards of the city, and being entirely destitute of market accommodations,

Resolved, That the Market Committee be instructed to negotiate for the property on Centre avenue, between Miller and Roberts street, at the sum of $25,000, said property having a front of 240 feet.

The PRESIDENT decreed that the amendment was not new in order.

The report was then discussed, and a motion was made to concur in the action of Select Council, in passing the report and resolutions.

Objections being made to concurrence, a motion was made to suspend the rules. The yeas and nays were called and lost. No affirmative vote—Messrs. Anderson, Bell, Berger, Black, Carroll, Case, Caskey, Chislett, Dunseath, Fleming, Gerner, House, Houston, Hutchison, Jr., Jahn, Lanahan, Jones, Kramer, Lanahan, McCarthy, McKelvy, McMasters, Meyer, Moorhead, Nixon, Palmer, Pearson, Reed, Rook, Seiferth, Sims, Weldon and Welsh—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Abeltz, Gildenfenny, Hare, Lockhart, McClaren, Moore, Morgan, Penney Rebman, Scott, Verner, Wilson and Tomlinson, President—13.

It requiring three-fourths to suspend the rules, the motion was declared lost.

Mr. MOORHEAD then asked that his amendment be referred to the Market Committee, which was granted.

Mr. McKELVY then offered the following:

WHEREAS, In view of the large and rapidly increasing population of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards of the city, and being entirely destitute of market accommodations,

Resolved, That the Market Committee be instructed to select a site for a market house for said wards, and to report to Councils the terms at which the property could be purchased.

Referred to the Market Committee.

THE WATER QUESTION.

A motion was then made to take up the ordinance passed by Select Council, authorizing the purchase of the Coleman property as a site for the new water works.

Objections were made from all parts of the Chamber.

A vote was then ordered on the motion to suspend the rules and take up the ordinance, and resulted—yeas, 18; nays, 21. Three-fourths of all the members present were necessary to suspend the rules.)

POLICE ORDINANCE.

Mr. HARE presented an ordinance to provide for the arrest and punishment of persons guilty of riots, and other offenses, under the 21st section of the act of Assembly, approved April 6, 1867, entitled "A further supplement to the act incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, etc."

The ordinance empowers the Mayor to punish a large class of offenses by fine or imprisonment at hard labor, or both, at the discretion of the said Mayor. The fine for first offense not to exceed fifty dollars, and for second offense not to exceed one hundred dollars. The imprisonment for first offense not to exceed thirty days, second offense not to exceed six months.

The ordinance was read and laid over under the rules.

The Council then adjourned.

THE METHODIST GRAVEYARD DIFFICULTY.

Adjourned Meeting of the Lot Owners at the Second M. E. Church—The Commissioners Back Down in Their Proposition to Pay the Lot Owners Thirty-five Dollars for Each Lot After the Bond Is Executed, and Submit Another Proposition—No Signs of a Settlement—The Matter to go Through the Courts—Resolution to Replace the Burying Ground in Good Condition.

Pursuant to adjournment, a meeting of the lot owners of the old Methodist Graveyard, in the Eleventh ward, was held in the Second ward school house, corner of Diamond and Ross streets, at half-past seven o'clock last evening, to hear what progress the Committee had made towards effecting a settlement of the difficulties between the Commissioners appointed by the Assembly to remove the dead interred in said burying ground, and the lot owners of the same. There was a very large attendance of the lot holders, and the proceedings were watched with considerable interest. The lot holders were represented by counsel, however, that their hopes and expectations of a promise were dashed to the ground, and that the matter was even more complicated than ever.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Robert King to the chair, Mr. James McKain officiating as Secretary.

THE COMMISSIONERS BACK DOWN.

Captain Miller, from the committee appointed to compromise the matter on the proposition submitted by the Commissioners, and stated at the previous meetings of the lot owners, submitted a verbal report. The proposition referred to was made by one of the Commissioners and afterwards acquiesced in by the others. It was to the effect that the lot owners be paid the sum of $35 for each lot after the dead interred therein are removed, the lot owner to pay the expense of such removal, and the payment of the said sum to be guaranteed by a negotiable note, indorsed by the Commissioners making the proposal. This no sooner was stated than it was unanimously rejected, and under the instructions of the lot owners, Captain Miller, accompanied by one of the Commissioners, called on the entire number of the Commissioners, to have the matter reduced to writing in order that they might enter into a formal agreement. Here a new difficulty presented itself, and over suddenly, Captain Miller, who up to this moment thought everything was working smoothly. The attorney referred to stated that he would not guarantee clients to go into any such arrangement, and plainly declared that the bodies of the dead lot holders was worth little or nothing, and would not stand any show whatever in the Supreme Court. The Commissioners, who had waived the proposition did not press the matter a bit, and Captain Miller was left in a very unpleasant position. There being a virtual back down on the part of the Commissioners, the United, on advice of their counsel, no further attention was given the matter by Captain Miller, and it is positively asserted that he will not attempt to negotiate the lot owners with the turn affairs had taken.

ANOTHER PROPOSITION.

In the meantime, however, two of the Commissioners presented a new proposition in his hands, and only yesterday they submitted it to others.—He would not, however, mention the latter.

A Lot holder—Let us have it.

No, said Captain Miller, I will only give you the first. It is as follows: They propose that each lot owner purchase a burying ground and remove the remains of their dead interred in the graveyard, and they (the Commissioners) will pay the actual cost of removing the bodies to the ground purchased for such work does not exceed the sum of $25. After the dead are all removed and the ground cleared away, they will grant each lot owner the sum of $10, the price originally paid for each lot. This was the proposition in brief, and when it was enough to satisfy the lot holders of the unfairness of the proposition.

PROPOSITION TO FENCE IN THE GRAVEYARD.

The only course left for the lot holders now is to prosecute the matter to the end. The bodies will be removed from the old ground, and the graveyard can be fenced up, even though it may only be a wooden fence; trees can be planted and on the arg ument was ordered for the payment of the same.

Resolved, That the Finance Committee, unless otherwise noted, was concurred in, and on motion the Council adjourned.

A WATCHHOUSE NEEDED.

Mr. Aaron Floyd thought that if the suggestion of Capt. Miller was carried into effect, a watchhouse would be needed on the corner of graveyard and a watchman placed thereon to watch it.

Capt. Miller again referred to the backing down of the Commissioners, and subsequently asserting it as one of the meanest means ever of the Commissioners, it was evident that the third proposition submitted yesterday, but of which he promised the Commissioners not a word should be said to the lot owners.

"Let us have it," shouted several of the lot owners. "Let their meanness be made known to the public. They have acted meanly throughout this entire proceeding, and the public should know to what extent they still retain that meanness."

Captain Miller said he had promised not to state the proposition, and he would therefore keep his word, but lot owners had better be without avail." Mr. Miller, continuing, said he only thing left for the lot holders now was to fix up the graveyard and make it as beautiful as it was before, in order that the relatives of those buried there can look upon the graveyard and there enjoy a look at the fifty-third street, Allegheny, and spend an evening whenever they see fit.

A lot holder—I doubt whether the ground converted into park purposes.

Mr. Miller—Mr. Floyd has from the outset been in favor of having the ground so fixed and filling them up as a burial place. I must say now that I am with him.

Mr. Floyd—I am glad of it.

A lot owner—We will prosecute it to the end, then.

Captain Miller said the Supreme Court had adjourned its session in Pittsburgh, and there was yet a long list of undisposed cases on the calendar. It would therefore be months yet a long time before the matter could be reached and a final action secured.

The Secretary then read the opinion of Judge Hampton, of the District Court of Allegheny county, sustaining throughout the lot holders' title to the property, and setting forth, in no city could a graveyard be taken and converted to other uses than a burial place without the consent of the owners. The opinion was published at the time it was delivered.

The report of the Committee was then accepted.

Mr. Floyd said he was glad to have the committee with him. If [illegible] accepted, the owners had called on him and asked him on what grounds he would agree to compromise the matter. He had replied only by the Commissioners agreeing to bring back all the corpses and replace them as nearly as possible from where they were taken, and he would agree to give $500 towards planting the ground in good condition. Or that they would secure him a lot as large as his in some other graveyard, raise his dead at their own cost, and allow him to superintend the raising and re-interment of the remains. He had always been opposed to compromising the matter, and would so continue to be until it was settled finally.

A lot owner said that he had agreed to purchase a lot in another cemetery if the Commissioners would remove his dead at their cost, but they refused to accede to the request.

THE GROUNDS TO BE PLACED IN CONDITION.

The Secretary here read the following resolution, offered by Mr. Floyd:

Resolved, That we earnestly request the Commissioners of Lawrence and Smithfield Street Stations, and Centenary Board, to bring back all the corpses that have been removed, and lay them as near as possible in the graves they once paid for, and place the grave marks to the same; and we pledge ourselves, if we get an assessment of one thousand dollars towards the expense of a permanent fence around the same, so that Gabriel's trump shall be the first to disturb them.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Tatnall moved that the lot owners who had not yet contributed towards protecting the case, do so at once. Carried.

Mr. Floyd moved that the attorney of the lot holders be instructed to go into court and ask for the appointment of a committee to take charge of the graveyard until the vexed question is settled. Carried.

Mr. Chapman said he thought the Commissioners were foolish in backing down. He admired the resolution of Mr. Floyd, but thought the lot holders should act on the aggressive. They should proceed criminally against the Commissioners. Those who had removed the remains of the friends interred in the graveyard should make the Commissioners replace the fence they had torn down and destroyed the ground, and having thus acted criminally, the courts having decided that the act under which they assumed to perform their work was null and void, should be proceeded against criminally.

Mr. Floyd agreed with the gentleman in so far as the right of the Commissioners to repair the fence was concerned, but said it was a disgrace to have the ground[illegible] remain in their present condition.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday evening, November 29th, when another meeting will be held at the same place.

The Lecture by Justin McCarthy this Evening.

This evening, at the Academy of Music, Justin McCarthy, Esq., late editor of the London *Morning News*, will deliver the third lecture of the course before the Grand Army of the Republic. This is the first time that our citizens have had an opportunity to listen to this writer and talented and lecturer of universality acknowledged ability, and he will likely be greeted to-night by a large audience. Pursuing the war he was a bold and fearless advocate of the cause of our country, and his influence in England was widely felt. The subject selected for the evening is "The Byron Mystery," entirely destitute of market accommodations, and it will be treated in a masterly manner, and in a style that cannot fail to command fascination. Reserved seats are sold, and judging from the number of tickets sold it will be necessary to go early in order to secure seats at the Academy to-night.

Recovery of Stolen Property.

Some time in May last, it will be remembered two men named Abraham and James Cross, hired a carriage and two horses from J. & A. Mitchell, livery stable keepers. No trace of the stolen property was obtained until last week, when Chief Bowden, of Allegheny, ascertained that the horses had been taken to West Virginia, and sold to a gentleman in Fairmont, while the carriage had been sold to a farmer near Wheeling. The information was communicated to the Messrs. Mitchell, who proceeded to the places named, and on Saturday returned, having recovered the stolen property. The thieves were not molested, as James Cross is an inmate of the Penitentiary at Moundsville, while Abraham is at the Western Penitentiary in Allegheny.

AN ALLEGED FEMALE THIEF.

A Young Lady Arrested for the Larceny of About Three Hundred Dollars Worth of Wearing Apparel and Household Goods.

A young woman named Annie Gordon was arrested yesterday, the information being made before Mayor Bush against her for the larceny of wearing apparel and household goods, judging from the informations, she appears to have been doing a thriving business in the larceny line.

The information was made by Mrs. Sprowle, residing at 289 Fifth avenue, and charged the accused with the stealing a black shawl and black dress, the whole valued at twenty dollars.

The second was made by Ella Crawford, niece of Mr. Sprowle, and charged Annie with taking one dress, one cloth sacque, a mull, two veils, a breast pin, two earrings, a lady's hat and a pair of bracelets, altogether worth fifty dollars. Miss Crawford, it seems, lives in the country, came to the city recently to visit her aunt. The house was entered one day, shortly after her arrival, and the above named articles stolen. A few days since a colored woman, residing on Grant street, was seen wearing a dress that had been stolen, and still another woman, and was arrested. She proved, it is said, that it had been given her, with other things, by Annie Gordon.

The third information was made by Mrs. Mary A. Whitney, of Allegheny, who charges the accused with stealing two hundred and fifty dollars worth of wearing apparel and household goods. Officer Cupples recovered the goods in Lawrenceville.

The accused was arrested on the first two informations, and in default of bail committed for trial. She was warned in the third case will be served to-day.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Court met at ten o'clock, A. M., and the following business was transacted:

Argued—Commonwealth ex rel. Gormley vs. Mooney and Drennan, opinion *per curiam*. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Ballentine vs. McGeagh. Judgment affirmed.

Savings Bank's appeals. Appeals granted.

Gibson vs. Kaufield. Judgment reversed, opinion by Agnew, J.

Elizabeth Township School District's appeal. Decree affirmed, opinion by Agnew, J.

Ex parte Washington County vs. Mooney and Greene, Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence counties, was called over.

Linvette vs. Brown's executors, Washington county; *non pros.*

Wilson et al vs. Buffalo township, Washington county; *non pros.*

Graham vs. Walsh et al, Washington county. Argued by Montgomery for plaintiff in error, and by McClenahan, contra.

Hodge et al, appeal, Washington county. Argued by D. T. Watson for appellant, and by D. Sullivan, contra.

Nixon's appeal, Washington county. Argued by Montgomery for appellant, and by D. S. Wilson, contra.

Ammon et al's appeal, Beaver county. Argued by D. S. Wilson for appellant, and by Chamberlain contra.

Pittsburgh and Ohio Canal Company vs. Graham, Lawrence county. Argued by Mc-Combs for plaintiff in error and by Taylor contra.

THE LIABILITY OF PEDLERS.

The opinion of the court in the case of Wm. T. Gibson vs. P. Kunfield, error to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, was delivered this morning by Chief Justice Agnew. The case was argued at the December term, 1868, and March, 1869, which provides that if a peddler has a license from the proper authorities he shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, recoverable before a justice, if he shall refuse license from transferring his license to another. The license confers a special privilege of the nature of a franchise, and the same locations, to travel as a peddler on foot or in a wagon, and the object of the act was evidently to prevent a substitution by a transfer of the license to any one not possessing the legal qualification to peddle. If the transferee make use of the license by bond or sale or by any other agreement, he becomes the real licensee which is the prohibited act. But a servant going and returning with the wagon and stock for him is not a bailee or trans-feree of the license. He takes no title to it by loan living for or by any arrangement amounting to disposition of it, but merely preserves and offers for sale the goods for the benefit of the latter and not of himself. The latter cannot be said that the peddler has either loaned him his license, or has disposed of it to him. It will not do to rely on Captain Miller and the fellow, in any instance an alien, or a person not of good moral character, as the agent of the owner, as this is by lending the license or disposing of it, and therefore it falls directly within the letter of the act, for this is a penal law; and the defendant must be brought within its letter to forfeit to the State the fifty dollars, and not was brought against Gibson the peddler, but Hill the actual peddler unless a penalty for peddling without a license. He clearly would not be justified in peddling the license of another person; unless we should hold that the licensee's not a special personal privilege, which we cannot do. The case made is one of suspicion requiring that a peddler shall be a citizen of the United States, of good and honest moral character, and who from loss of limb or other bodily infirmity is disabled from procuring a livelihood by labor; otherwise dishonest and unqualified persons might be hired.

Judgment therefore reversed.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

The following business was transacted in this court yesterday:

Shuman & Bro. vs. Frederick Hempe Garnishee of Gottleb Weber; execution attached. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,000 and costs. Motion for new trial.

John H. Cribbs vs. Geo. Noll; action to recover money alleged to be due for a quantity of iron sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,000.

Bennington, Neyrus & Seidle vs. the Adams Express Company; action to recover for goods shipped in excess of the Adams Express Company. Verdict for defendant.

John Reis vs. Joseph Seibwartz; action to recover for money loaned.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the Common Pleas trial list for to-day:

No. 26, Smith et ux. vs. McCullough.
No. 30, Smith et ux. vs. Ferguson.
No. 46, Scott vs. Be Knight.
No. 59, Fiest vs. P. C. & St. Louis R. R.
No. 63, Hyndman & Rowland.
No. 214, Calline vs. Campbell et ux.
No. 246, Smith, Park & Co. vs. Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.
No. 177, Reed & Hallen vs. the Etna Coal Co.
No. 220, Kelly vs. Woods.
No. 221, Reneon vs. Allegheny Insurance Co.
No. 222, Lewis vs. Rifenbrick vs. Deming
No. 225, Powell vs. Little.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Louis Lamb vs. Minas Findle, previously reported, is still on trial.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Postage due.
Brower & Bro., New York	6c
Bastian Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.	6c
Cable, Curtis C., Norton, Mass.	3c
Cooper & Co., Cleveland, O.	6c
Ellis, Mrs. Mary E., Yorkville, O.	3c
Ferguson, Hattie, Johnsville, Pa.	3c
Harlinton, Mrs. Barbara, Penn Station Pa.	3c
Herried, Thos.,